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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1929. 日三初月七

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MR. NOEL BREWER EXPLAINS.

CASH TRANSACTIONS OF INSTONE BANK.

DIFFICULTY OF HANDLING TOO MUCH CAPITAL.

"COMPETENTLY RUN."

The formation and activities of the Instone Banking Corporation were given in some detail by Mr. Noel Brewer at the Supreme Court this morning when, following his public examination yesterday by the Official Receiver, he gave an explanation of matters raised in the examination.

In a lengthy statement to the Chief Justice to-day, he said that during the bank's period of working there was not one cent of money misplaced or not accounted for; there were no swollen salaries, no unnecessary expenses, and no secret profits. The business was run on an economical basis and could compare favourably with the running of any other business in the Colony of Hongkong or elsewhere.

The management, he said, was conducted in a thoroughly honest and proper manner. He proceeded to deal with the formation of the company and said an agreement was entered into and there had been no suggestion that it was not a proper agreement. The agreement provided for certain contracts to be purchased for cash and then came the question how the agreement should be entered in the books.

Passing of Cash?

It was possible to argue, he said, that an actual cash passed and that the agreement was set aside by the giving of shares. It was also possible to say that cash had passed and would be used to purchase shares. The agreement stated that cash must be paid and if cash were not paid then the agreement had never been satisfied.

Dealing with the capital of the company, he said it was his aim to start with \$500,000 but as it was desired to include the purchase of a building the estimated capital was raised to \$1,500,000. The company was incorporated with a large capital in case of future expansion, and because he had been assured that an experienced bank manager would be brought in.

While he was in charge he insisted that the capital should not be excessive and when applications arrived for two millions and there was no experienced manager he was genuinely perturbed.

Avoiding Responsibility.

He went on to explain the two methods of avoiding such a responsibility. One, by accepting only 10 per cent of the applications, and the other by accepting all the money and piling it up in a bank. Consideration gave him a third method without the disadvantages of the other two. By permitting shareholders to pay 10 per cent, called up, and also the money not called up, and then insisting on the shareholder himself making use of that money by re-borrowing put the bank in the position of being able to call up the money immediately.

Mr. Brewer amplified the scheme in the case of a man who applied for \$10,000 of the capital, saying that the \$9,000 remaining after ten per cent had been paid was in fact a deposit. It was not share money and if the man borrowed against it the worst that could happen would be the loan becoming a bad debt. It was not possible for the bank to suffer.

It was possible to look at these transactions in two ways. It could be said that because no coin of the realm passed, there was no transaction.

Mr. Brewer's Reasoning.

On that reasoning there should be no reference in the books. On the other hand it could be said they were cash transactions, that money was in fact handed over for one purpose and handed back again for another. It was the obvious intention of the shareholder to pay for his shares in full. It was also the intention of the bank to lend cash, recoverable on demand. That being so he gave instructions for the transactions to be entered as cash items, and it became quite clear that he had acted correctly.

(Continued on Page 8.)

MR. T. V. SOONG'S RESIGNATION.

SAYS MILITARY EXPENDITURE IS TOO HIGH.

BUDGET IMPOSSIBLE.

Shanghai, Aug. 7. The resignation of Mr. T. V. Soong, the Minister of Finance, is now officially confirmed.

Yesterday, Mr. Soong memorialised the National Government saying that the present Disbandment Conference discussions have dealt with huge sums of money for disbandment and for future military expenses, which it would be his task to raise.

He therefore summoned a conference of financial experts, who reached the unanimous conclusion that while the required sums can be raised, there must be an assurance hereafter of a fully adequate Budget system.

Mr. Soong points out that the Disbandment Conference last spring decided that military expenditure should not exceed \$16,000,000 monthly, which was "heavy enough," but, "observing the tendency of the present Conference, it seems to me that the monthly military expenditures will undoubtedly be far in excess of the sum set as a maximum."

It is the Finance Minister's considered opinion that if the limit is not adhered to there is no hope of effecting a National Budget, with the result that the orderly development of the nation will be impossible if a reduction in military expenditures and an operative Budget system are not enforced.

Mr. Soong says it becomes impossible for him to face the sorely-tried people, and he therefore submits his resignation.—*Reuter.*

Nanking, Aug. 7. In the course of a speech at the closing of the Disbandment Conference, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek estimated that the Army at present totalled two million men. The Conference decided to reduce the number to 800,000.

Marshal Chiang pointed out that China's revenue totals \$450,000,000 (Mex.), of which \$100,000,000 is earmarked for the repayment of National Debts. The Army cost a minimum of \$306,000,000, not including extraordinary expenditure. Therefore, a radical reduction was the only way to save China from bankruptcy. Even with the reduction to 800,000, the military expenditure will total 60 per cent of the revenue.—*Reuter.*

STRANDING OF THE LOK SUN.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY ON FRIDAY.

A Marine Court of Inquiry is to be held at the Harbour Office on Friday morning at 10.30 a.m. to investigate the circumstances of the stranding of the s.s. Lok Sun which went aground during the early hours of Sunday, July 14, on Samau Island.

The Harbour Master, the Hon. Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., will act as President of the Court and assessors will be Lieut. Comdr. L. G. Haddington (H.M.S. Tamar), Captain Robert Hill (s.s. Phenix), Capt. Arthur Hall (s.s. Telemachus) and Capt. G. Andoe (s.s. Finhow).

CIVIL AVIATION IN FAR EAST.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN NOW CONFERRING.

London, Aug. 6. The French Air Minister, M. Eynac, arrived in London to-day, making the trip by air.

It is officially learned that he proposes to discuss with Lord Thomson, the British Air Minister, problems of civil aviation, particularly in relation to the position in Africa, the Far East and South America.—*Reuter.*

The Royal Observatory reports that pressure is highest in the Pacific to the east of Japan. Depressions remain over Tongking and the south-east of Lochoos. The northern depression has moved eastwards to Korea. The forecast till noon to-morrow is: South or variable winds, moderate; cloudy generally, occasional rain.

EARLY MORNING BLAZE.

HOUSE GUTTED AT WEST POINT.

BRIGADE HANDICAPPED BY TYPE OF BUILDING.

PREVENTS SPREAD.

The difficulties under which the Hongkong Fire Brigade has to work in dealing with outbreaks in Chinese tenement houses was again demonstrated this morning when a fire took place at a block of Chinese buildings between Connaught Road West and Des Voeux Road West, completely gutting one of the houses.

The block of four-storeyed houses concerned is so constructed that the firemen had the greatest difficulty in getting to the roof of the fire. The house which caught fire is in the middle of the block, being about 165 feet long but only 15 feet wide. With only 15 feet of space to work on, those in charge realised that unless they could get on to the roofs of the neighbouring houses, the fire would assume serious proportions. This they accordingly did.

A Medicine Shop.

The gutted house is occupied by a Chinese medicine firm, the name of which is Chan Shun Nam & Co., whose offices are situated in No. 15, Des Voeux Road West. The rear part is used as a godown, facing the water-front, being known as No. 59 Connaught Road West.

How the fire originated is not known, but it is thought that it started on the first floor, on the Des Voeux Road side. It soon spread across towards Connaught Road West, burning right through the house.

Fortunately, as the result of good work by the Brigade, the outbreak was confined to only one house, and although this was completely gutted, the adjoining houses were not affected. Owing to the firemen having to work on the roofs, the upper floors of the adjoining houses were slightly damaged, but the lower floors escaped.

Delay in Call?

The call through to the Central Fire Station was made at 3.03 a.m., but when the three appliances arrived on the scene, the fire had already got a firm hold on the house. It is surmised that the call must have been delayed, and this theory is probably correct, for when spoken to this morning, the occupants of neighbouring houses told a representative of the *Telegraph* that the fire had been raging for at least a quarter of a hour before the first engine arrived on the scene.

Fresh water was first used by the Brigade, but a few minutes later, a fire-boat berthed at one of the numerous wharves along the waterfront, and thence onwards, salt water was solely employed.

Floors Give Way.

Said to have been constructed close on 30 years ago, the block of buildings in which the fire occurred has only flimsy wooden floors. In the particular house which was destroyed, all the floors were stocked with bales of roots used by Chinese for medicinal purposes.

The firemen had not long been at work when the floors gave way under the combined weight of the water and the bales of roots. The roof is, however, quite intact. The first call was made at 3.03 a.m. and three engines were despatched to the scene. Four minutes later, the "home call" was put through and another appliance was sent out.

At 3.13 a.m., the "district call" was sounded and the engine from Kennedy Town was summoned to supplement the four machines already employed.

With almost every engine available at work, the fire was slowly but surely got under control, but it was not until 6.30 that the "stop" message was issued, indicating that the fire had been completely mastered.

Mr. H. T. Brooks, the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, was in charge until the arrival of the Hon. Mr. T. H. King, the Captain Superintendent of Police. Other European officers on the scene were Messrs. Moas and Buckridge. The emergency squad of the regular police responded to a call from the St. John Ambulance

STREET FIGHTING IN CALCUTTA.

FOUR KILLED AND DOZENS BADLY HURT.

STARTED BY USURER.

Calcutta, Aug. 6. A sentence shouted by a nervous moneylender at a crowd of strikers and mill-operatives, led to a bloody affray between the parties, resulting in four persons being killed, and a large number injured.

The police arrived on the scene when the battle was at its height, and the mobs were dispersed only with the greatest difficulty, fifty-four arrests being made before order was restored.

The affair developed from the stoppage at the jute mills, which already involving over 40 per cent. of the industry at Calcutta, extended to other mills yesterday. Over a thousand strikers to-day demonstrated outside a mill in the Gouropore district with the idea of dissuading the operatives from working.

One of a number of Pathan moneylenders, apparently enraged at the prospect of a further large number of workers being added to the strikers, leading to further impoverishment of their clients, shouted at the workers that the strikers were looting their homes.

The workers then attacked the strikers and a fierce melee ensued, knives and clubs being freely used. Dozens were seriously injured and scores suffered minor hurts.—*Reuter.*

NEWS OF SIBERIA MAILS.

MANY BAGS FROM EUROPE REACH TSURUGA.

MORE DETAILS LATER.

The Hongkong General Post Office notifies for general information that the last London mail received via Siberia was that despatched on 4th July from London. London has been asked to trace subsequent despatches and to cable details.

A large number of bags of mails from Europe via Siberia reached Tsuruga via Vladivostok on 2nd August and are being forwarded to destinations. No details are yet available.

London has also been asked to cable details of receipt of mails from Hongkong via Siberia and the public will be notified as soon as this information is available.

The three mails for Europe via Siberia closed here on and after 15th July were diverted at Shanghai and sent via Suez.

SCOUT PAGEANT AT JAMBOREE.

CARRIED OUT IN TERRIFIC RAINSTORM.

London, Aug. 6. The Chief Medical Officer of the international boy scout jamboree at Birkenhead, in an interview with *Reuter's* representative to-day, said that despite the unfavourable weather, the general health of the scouts was excellent.

There had been only two mild cases of infectious disease since the camp opened, and both were contracted before their arrival. The minor medical and surgical cases treated at the special hospital were remarkably low in number.

A huge pageant was carried out in the Arrow Park arena this afternoon despite a severe thunderstorm and torrential rain.—*Reuter.*

Brigade being also present in case of accidents.

When a representative of the *Telegraph* proceeded to the scene of the fire, the interior presented a dilapidated appearance, bales being stacked up, in heaps, with charred wooden beams standing at all angles, while much water, could be seen trickling from the bales. A few firemen and some coolies were still at work clearing up the debris, while some engines were standing by.

MR. SNOWDEN AND YOUNG PLAN.

BRITISH OBJECTIONS CLEARLY DEFINED.

DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUITIES CRITICISED.

UNFAIR TO BRITAIN.

The Hague, Aug. 6. Clearly and firmly, Mr. Philip Snowden, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, defined the British attitude towards the Young Plan at this afternoon's session of the Reparations Conference.

In the main, his speech, which was listened to with rapt attention, consisted of a reiteration of his declaration in the House of Commons on July 26th, when he said that while Britain had agreed to the scale of German annuities, she would have a lot to say regarding their distribution.

The Limit Reached.

Britain, he said, has reached the limit of concession. Her sacrifices had been magnanimous, generous and quixotic, and there would be no more which a determined man could prevent.

There was general agreement that they could not demand an increase in the annuities which Germany would be called upon to pay, but the Young proposals constituted a new demand for further sacrifices from Great Britain, and from the point of view of our national finances that was serious.

Britain's sacrifices had already imposed a burden of \$50,000,000 a year upon our own people, which would remain unless we got our payments from Germany and from our Continental debtors.

Utterly Indefensible.

He told the delegates at the Conference that in the opinion of the British Government, the proposed distribution of the German annuities was utterly indefensible.

He desired the Conference to succeed, he realised the difficulties, he hoped that the conference would make The Hague still more famous in the history of the progress of international peace, but Britain could not be asked to sacrifice her national interests.

The main British objections to the Young Plan may be outlined as follows: In the first place, the Scheme is so developed that Britain would lose £2,500,000 per annum as compared with her receipts under the Dawes Plan.

Allies Arrears.

Secondly, Britain is expected under the Scheme to forego a sum of £200,000,000 which the Allies owe to her on account of repayment already made to the United States.

Thirdly, objection is taken to the exclusion of Britain from a share in the unconditional portion of the German annuities. The annuity averages \$100,000,000, of which £33,000,000 must be paid in foreign currencies, unconditionally. The remainder is conditional. In other words, Germany is permitted, in order to protect her exchange, to postpone for a period of two years its payments in foreign currencies, and may remit its equivalent in Reichsmarks to the proposed International Bank.

Compensations of Treatment.

Under the Young Scheme, which Britain declares to be unacceptable in its present form, Britain would be paid only out of the conditional portion of the annuity.

It is pointed out that the Young Plan gives Britain only just sufficient to pay the annual interest to the United States, whereas France, after meeting her debt commitments, would have an annual surplus of £21,000,000, and all the other creditor nations would likewise have a surplus.

In essence, as Mr. Lloyd George said recently, Britain is called upon to foot the bill.—*Reuter.*

German Payments.

Berlin, Aug. 6. For the fifth annuity year, to July 31, under the Dawes Plan, Germany transferred a total of 2,162 million gold marks, including 1,102 million to France, 476 million to Britain, 584 million to Belgium, 100 million to the Netherlands, 100 million to

CHINESE ACTOR INJURED.

BOMB INCIDENT OUTSIDE A CANTON THEATRE.

ASSAILANT ESCAPES.

A profound sensation has been caused amongst the Chinese community by the report that an attempt has been made on the life of Ma See-chang, the well-known Chinese actor.

A telegram this morning appears in a Chinese paper, stating that as Ma See-chang was stepping into a waiting motor-car at the slope of a performance at the Theatre on Dutch Folly, at Canton, a bomb was thrown at him, which, on exploding, injured the actor in the leg, besides causing injuries to five other persons.

The assailant escaped. The attempt took place shortly after midnight, or in the early hours of this morning.

Investigating the matter, a *Telegraph* reporter learned that a telegram has been received from Ma See-chang by his family in Hongkong, which, while assuring them that he is in no danger, although the injuries he had received were painful enough, denied that the attempt was one made on the actor himself. Ma See-chang says he came by his injuries through a stray splinter from a bomb which was meant for some other person.

Further facts regarding the incident are lacking, but it is expected that with the return to Hongkong to-night of a number of friends of the actor, the full story of the incident will be available.

Interviewed, the manager of the Theatre in Hongkong in which Ma See-chang had been performing, said that the actor left Hongkong last Friday to fulfil an engagement at Canton.

With the hundred or so other members of the Kwok Fung Kee Kun Theatrical Troupe, he had been appearing at the Theatre on Dutch Folly Island, which was recently converted into a pleasure park. After a season in Canton, Ma was to return for another appearance in Hongkong.

Ranking with only one other Chinese actor in fame and popularity amongst the Chinese of the south, Ma See-chang is a familiar figure at local tea-dances and other social functions. His theatrical performances are always crowded; invested as they are with a versatility ranging from comedy to super-romantic parts. He has an income said to have amounted last season to as much as \$80,000 a year.

SERIOUS CLASH IN RUMANIA.

TEN KILLED IN FIGHT FOR POWER STATION.

Bukharest, Aug. 6. A fierce battle between troops and a large body of striking miners, who had seized the power station at Lupeni in the Jiu Valley, resulted in ten men being killed and many injured.

The troops were obliged to tackle the strikers as the seizure of the power station placed the lives of miners working underground in danger.—*Reuter.*

ECHO OF THE VESTRIS DISASTER.

CLAIM IN RESPECT OF A PASSENGER'S DEATH.

New York, Aug. 6. An action for damages to the extent of \$75,000 (gold) against Messrs. Lamport and Holt, Ltd., arising out of the sinking of the liner Vestrís, has been brought in the State Supreme Court on behalf of the husband and four children of Mrs. Irish Johnson, a negro, who was lost when the Vestrís foundered.—*Reuter's American Service.*

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

London, Aug. 6. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, has called for a report on the cotton industry

BRITAIN GOING TO THE LIMIT.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY TEST.

IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS BY MR. HENDERSON.

DECISION WITH CAIRO.

London, Aug. 7. The Foreign Office to-day issued the text of the proposals to achieve a settlement of the questions outstanding between Great Britain and Egypt, which were submitted by Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, to Mahmoud Fushá, the Egyptian Premier, on Sunday.

In a covering Note to the Egyptian Premier, Mr. Henderson says:

"The proposals, together with the explanatory notes to be exchanged on matters of detail, which Your Excellency is about to submit to the Egyptian Parliament, represent the extreme limit to which I could recommend His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to go in their desire to achieve a lasting and honourable settlement of outstanding questions between Great Britain and Egypt.

Britain's Hopes.

"It is the earnest hope of His Majesty's Government that patriotic Egyptians will examine these proposals in the same friendly and conciliatory spirit which has characterised our recent conversations and will establish on a satisfactory basis the relations between our respective countries.

"If this should be the verdict of the newly-elected Egyptian Parliament, His Majesty's Government, for their part, will immediately submit the proposals to Parliament with a view to ratification of the treaty, carrying them into effect."

Premier's Reply.

The Egyptian Premier, in a note acknowledging the receipt of the proposals says:

"I realise that these proposals represent the extreme limit to which you could recommend His British Majesty's Government to go and, for my part, I am prepared to submit them to the Egyptian people and Parliament. In the sincere belief that their acceptance would be in the best interests of my country."

"I join in the earnest hope of His Britannic Majesty's Government that these proposals will be examined by all patriotic Egyptians without distinction of party in the same friendly and conciliatory spirit in which they have been conceived and discussed by us, and that they will be found to embody a satisfactory basis for future relations between our respective countries.

"It is in this spirit and with this hope that I take back these proposals to the Egyptian people."

Treaty Proposals.

The Treaty proposals consist of sixteen short clauses and will be valid for twenty-five years. The full text of the proposals is as follows:

One. Military occupation of Egypt by British forces is terminated.

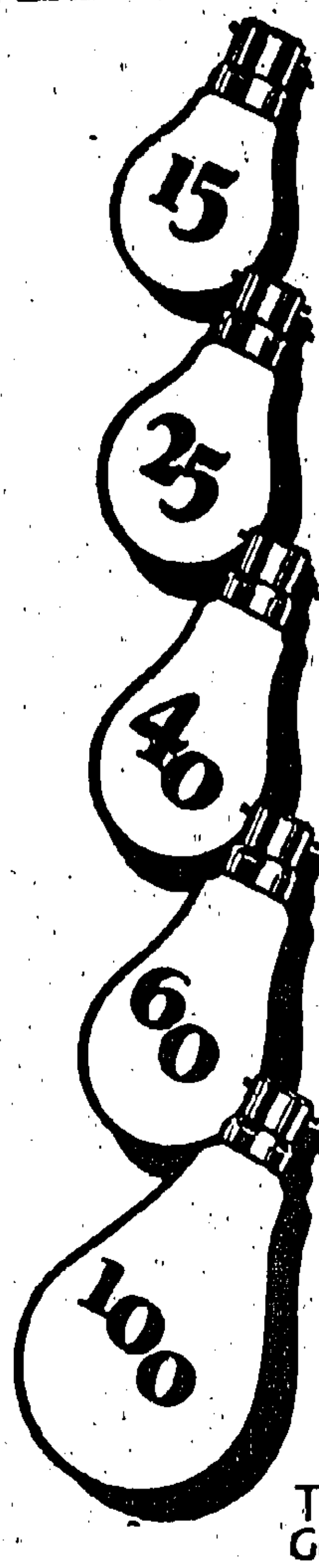
Two. An alliance is established between the high contracting parties in consideration of their friendship, cordial understanding and good relations.

Three. Egypt, being anxious to become a Member of the League of Nations, will make, under the conditions prescribed by Article One of the Covenant of the League, a request for admission, which His Britannic Majesty's Government undertakes to support.

Four. Should any dispute with a third State produce a situation involving risk of rupture with that State, the high contracting parties will concert together with a view to the settlement of the said dispute by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of the League Covenant and of any other national obligations applicable to the case.

Protective Clause.

Five. Each of the high contracting parties undertakes to accept any international agreement



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**THE INSTONE BANK
EXAMINATION.**

**MR. BREWER ADMITS BALANCE
SHEET MISLEADS.**

"NO UNTRUTHS IN IT."

Mr. Instone Brewer was further questioned regarding the affairs of the Instone Banking Corporation at the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon.

The Official Receiver (Mr. Agassiz) suggested that certain loans on promissory notes were merely cross entries, which Mr. Brewer denied.

Mr. Agassiz—Was the procedure this? A shareholder would go to the company to borrow money. You would say "Yes, you can have a loan on a promissory note." No money was advanced to the shareholder in the ordinary sense, the real transaction being that the amount of the promissory note was applied in part-payment for his allotment of shares or calls, and it appeared on the company's books as owing to the company?—No sir. If I answer that in toto, no.

Promissory Notes Explanation.

Proceeding to explain, Mr. Brewer said that he did not want to be overloaded with capital. He had applications for more than two million dollars' worth of shares and he refused to allow shareholders to pay more than 10 per cent. of their money, unless they would agree to provide the bank with money instantly available on demand, by borrowing to the extent which they had paid in excess of their 10 per cent., thereby placing the bank in an advantageous position.

Mr. Agassiz went on to deal with an individual instance, in the case of a Mr. Li, and said that on June 10, 1927, he was loaned \$500 on a promissory note. On the same day, in the shareholders' register, Mr. Li was credited with having paid \$500 in cash.

Mr. Brewer said he thought the latter entry was on another date and on being shown the books declared it was the 16th.

Mr. Agassiz said he could only make out it was the 10th, and asked his Lordship to look at the date.

After examining the writing, his Lordship said it was the 10th, after which Mr. Brewer had another look and agreed, saying that he had been looking at another entry.

Compradore's Note.

Mr. Agassiz asked Mr. Brewer if he agreed that that case showed the usual form of the transactions, to which Mr. Brewer replied that shareholders paid in excess cash of their 10 per cent. which the bank loaned back to them. Speaking with direct reference to the individual transaction taken, Mr. Brewer said that Mr. Li was, in fact, the compradore and he was not in need of money. In fact he put up a sum for his position. He took the promissory note to give Mr. Brewer as he wanted cash available.

His Lordship asked if any security was required for the notes. Mr. Brewer answered that there was only one security possible which was cash. No loan was made until the shares were paid for.

Mr. Agassiz pointed out that on January 1, 1929, the compradore owed the company \$9,188.

Mr. Brewer replied that the man had credit with the company's other accounts.

No Demand for Payment.

Has that ever been paid?—He has never been asked to pay. I have said all along, until we actually came to the crash, there was never one man asked to pay money because my whole object was to keep ready money available to meet an emergency, and the only mistake I made was in believing these people would pay up when

the emergency came, as they were willing to do so before.

Fencing with Words.

At the afternoon hearing Mr. Brewer was asked whether the total amount of actual cash received by the company in respect of subscriptions for shares never exceeded approximately \$200,000. He did not agree.

The Official Receiver: Do you agree that apart from loans made to shareholders by the company on promissory notes and on those receipt forms that the actual cash received in respect of shares never exceeded \$200,000?—Loans made to shareholders are not included in cash received.

I put it to you that loans were made without you having the cash—that they were purely contrivances?—No.

During June 1927 you purported to grant loans of \$619,100. Do you say you had that amount in cash on hand?—That much money came in and went out.

Mr. Brewer once asked the Official Receiver to describe what he meant by cash, the Official Receiver commenting "You know what I mean. You are merely fencing with words."

In reply to the Chief Justice, Mr. Brewer said 26,000 shares were applied for. No money was sent with the applications for the shares. Asked whether the company supplied all the cash with which the shares were paid for, Mr. Brewer said the company took promissory notes for ninety per cent. Cash security was given. He said the method was not his invention. It would be found in any book of economics. It was a system to the advantage of the bank.

How Loans were Made.

The Official Receiver:—The total cash received up to May 31, 1927, for shares was \$37,500?—Correct.

That was before you had granted any loans?—Yes.

The first loan was granted on June 10 and the balance of cash the company had on hand at May 31, was \$9,330?—Yes.

On the 30th you received compradore security of \$48,000. What was that?—Banknotes.

Did he put actual cash up for that amount?—As far as I recollect it was actual cash.

At the beginning of June you had \$9,330 cash in hand. During June you purported to make loans amounting to \$619,000. I put it to you that you had no money to make those loans?—The money came into my hands and went out again.

At this stage the Chief Justice told Mr. Brewer that fencing was no use. They wanted to know out of what were the advances made. Mr. Brewer replied that they were made out of payments by shareholders.

The Official Receiver later drew Mr. Brewer's attention to a loan of \$142,000 advanced to Mrs. Brewer, in answer to questions he said there was an explanation for that and did not suggest that the amount was paid to Mrs. Brewer in cash. He was trustee in respect of certain shares and paid in advance of call like the rest.

Perfectly Good Assets.

He agreed that in July loans to shareholders amounted to \$142,000. He did not agree that the only cash received was \$5,250 or that the rest of the cash purported to have been received was in connexion with promissory notes and receipt transactions with the company's own shareholders. He said there was no need for provision for bad or doubtful debts and that outstanding loans amounted to about four lakhs.

The Official Receiver:—If you regarded them as good debts why did you not collect them?—I did not desire to, before the failure of the branches. Afterwards they could not be collected.

The company was in urgent need of money before liquidation?—Yes, since July last year.

And during the first five months of this year the business was carried on at a loss?—Yes.

Your need for money was so urgent that you could not raise the necessary funds for solicitor and counsel to fight an action in this court and had to consent to judgment?—You are quite right.

Proposed Bond Issue.

When did you begin to have doubts about these assets?—In the case of one or two early on. In the case of the majority I had no doubts until we had to lean on them.

Did you make an arrangement that in respect of debts due from shareholders it was optional for them to take out ten years bonds?—We were prepared to enter into that arrangement.

You would issue bonds and a small amount would be paid each month?—That was the intention behind the whole system. It would draw the money in gradually instead of all at once.

Was any advantage taken of this offer?—By one man only.

Was there any reason for that?—I have tried to point out the advantages of it but they did not seem to see it.

The item of \$260,000 under mortgages and long term loans?—I suggest that was an asset which did not exist?—It was an inter-branch transaction which should have been wiped off.

Then why describe it as mortgages and long term loans?—I did not discover it because the balance existed in the Hongkong branch and in the head office.

By no possible stretch of imagination could it be described as it is described?—It is erroneous. It should not be there.

The Trading Company.

Mr. Brewer explained the formation of the Instone Trading Company Ltd. and said it was intended as an export and import business. The Instone Banking Corporation took shares in the company and the Instone Trading Co. took shares in the banking business. The company never started business.

Mr. Brewer did not agree that the shares in the company as set out constituted a worthless asset. The loan to Mrs. Brewer was granted in connexion with the formation of the company which, he said, would have made good money if the bank branches had not been closed.

He went on to explain an arrangement whereby people in Peking were to take up certain shares. The shares were never taken up and remained in Mrs. Brewer's hands.

The Official Receiver suggested that the effect of this was to put an asset in the balance sheet of \$415,000. Mr. Brewer admitted that was the origin of it but said it was not done with the intention of putting an asset there.

Misleading Statements.

Mr. Brewer also explained how he tried to buy Instone Banking Corporation shares and sent out brokers to buy at any figure under \$97. The object of this was to get a majority on the directorate.

The Official Receiver: From this balance sheet a business man would form the opinion that the company on April 30 had good assets to the extent of over a million. That is what the balance sheet means?—No doubt.

I put it to you that the statement about loans, mortgages and investments is misleading and inaccurate?—I don't agree.

Mr. Brewer said the item of \$160,000 under specialty debt referred to the mortgage on the bank premises. Asked why the mortgage on the premises was not stated in so many words he said it was not the custom.

The Official Receiver: The item was taken out of your balance sheet by the auditor and put under accounts payable?—That shows the difference between the legal mind and that of an accountant.

The premises of your bank were purchased for \$240,000 from Mr. Yau Wai?—Yes.

One of your directors?—I think so.

Did you ever ask him if he made a profit of \$35,000 out of the company of which he was a director?—No.

(Continued on Page 11.)

SINCERE'S RADIO NEWS

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100 Volts High Tension - \$7.50

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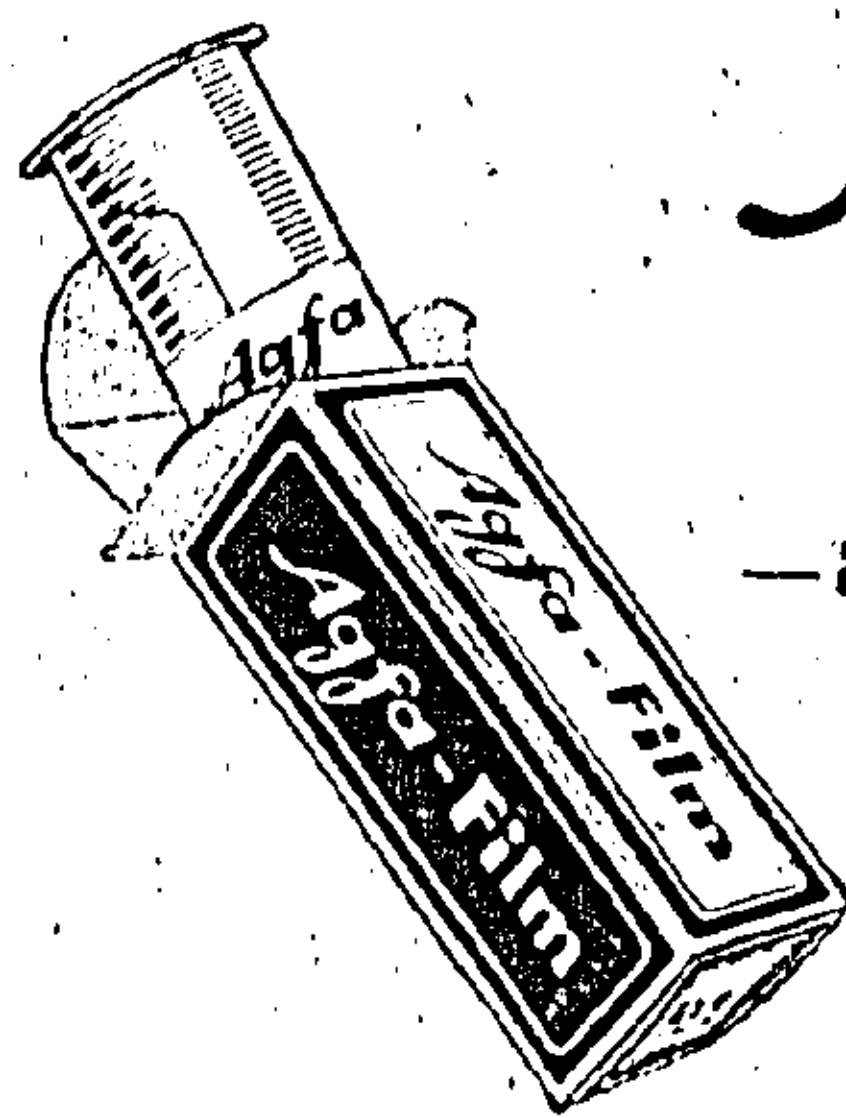
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10, QUEEN'S RD. C. D.C., Ph.C., N.D. (Los Angeles) 2, SHAKKEE ROAD
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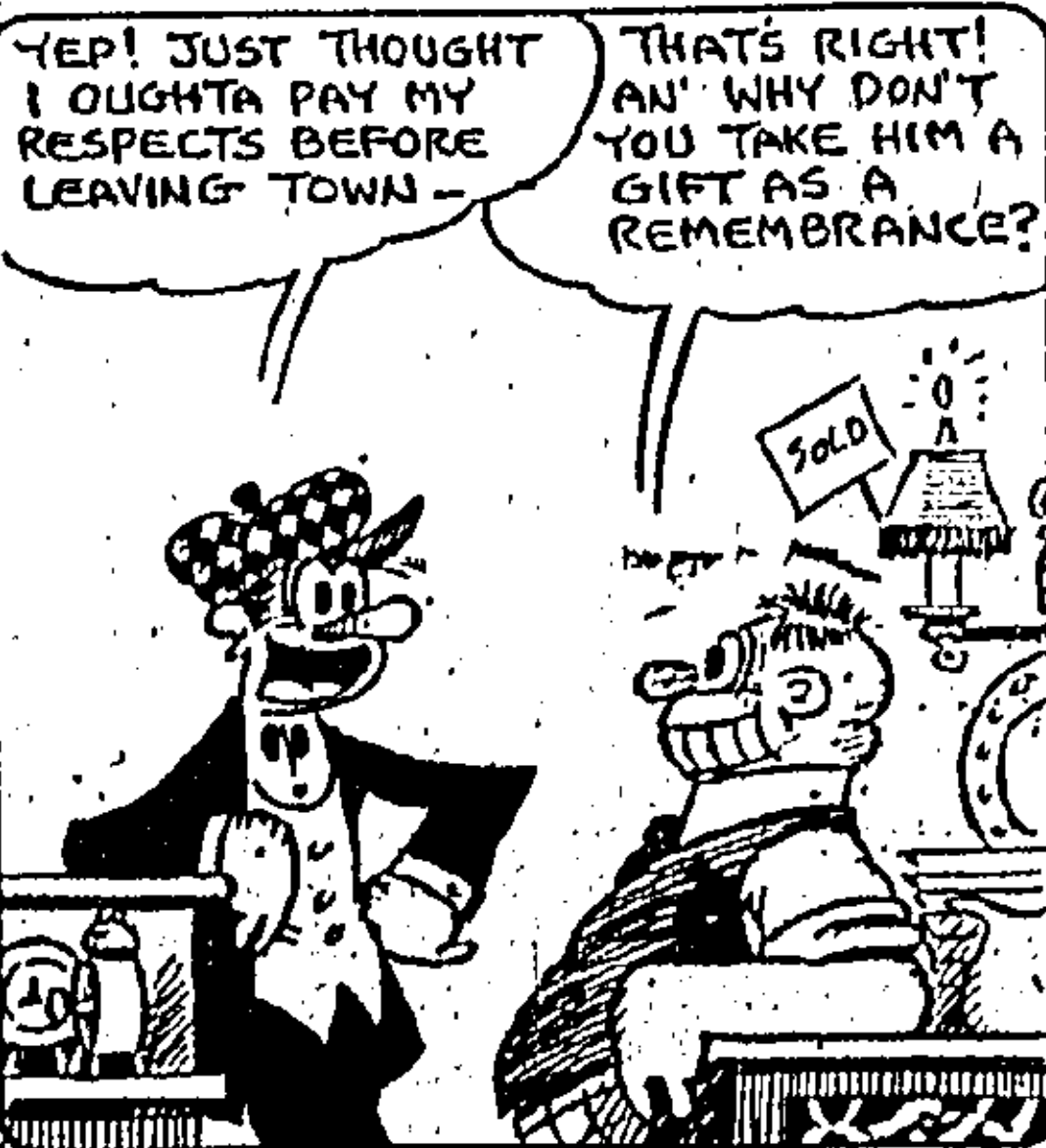


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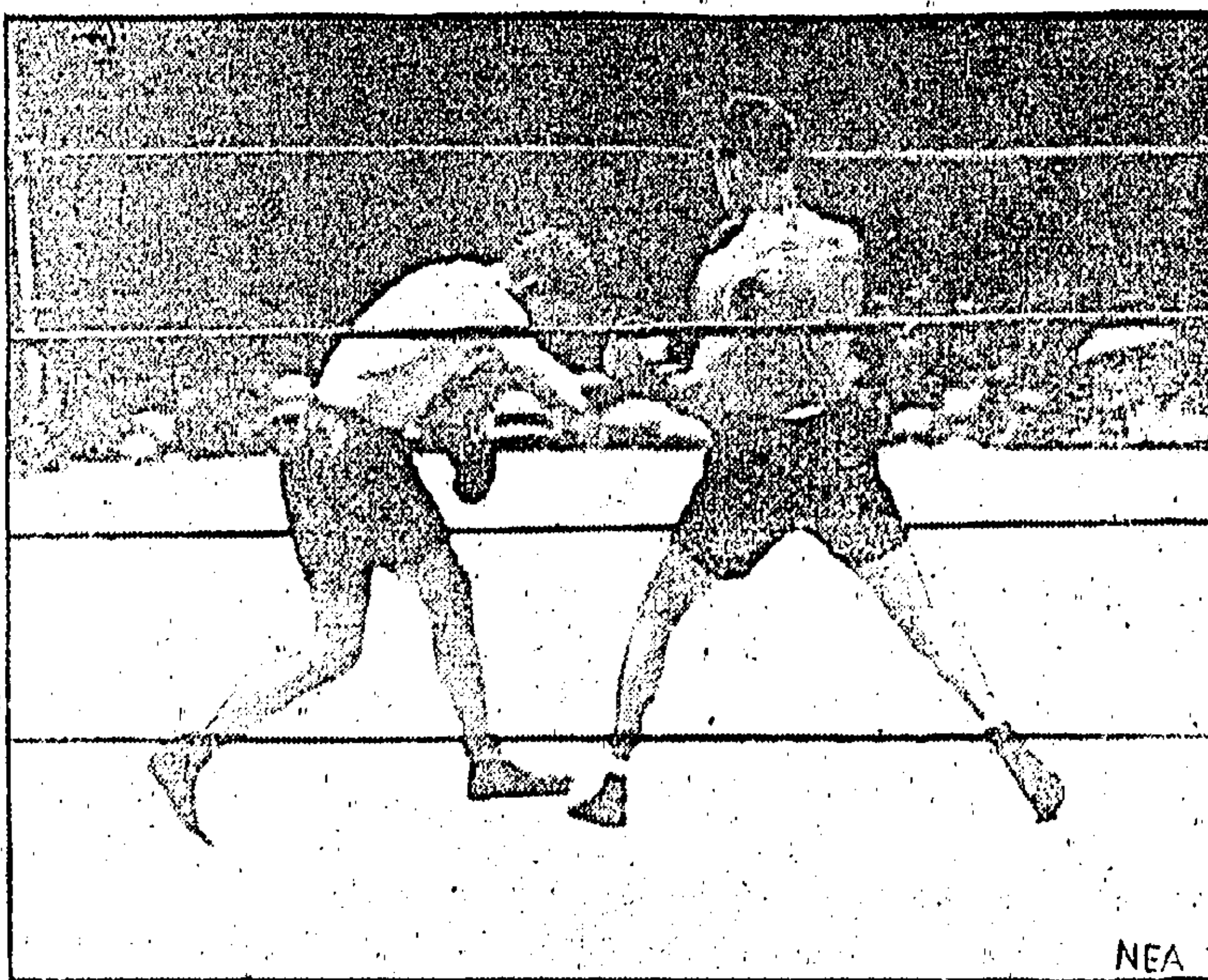
An aerial view of a fire which threatened to devastate a huge forest reserve in California after destroying 100 homes in the town of Mill Valley.



Firemen from miles around were organised to combat the California forest fire. Photo shows a volunteer crew battling with a stubborn blaze.



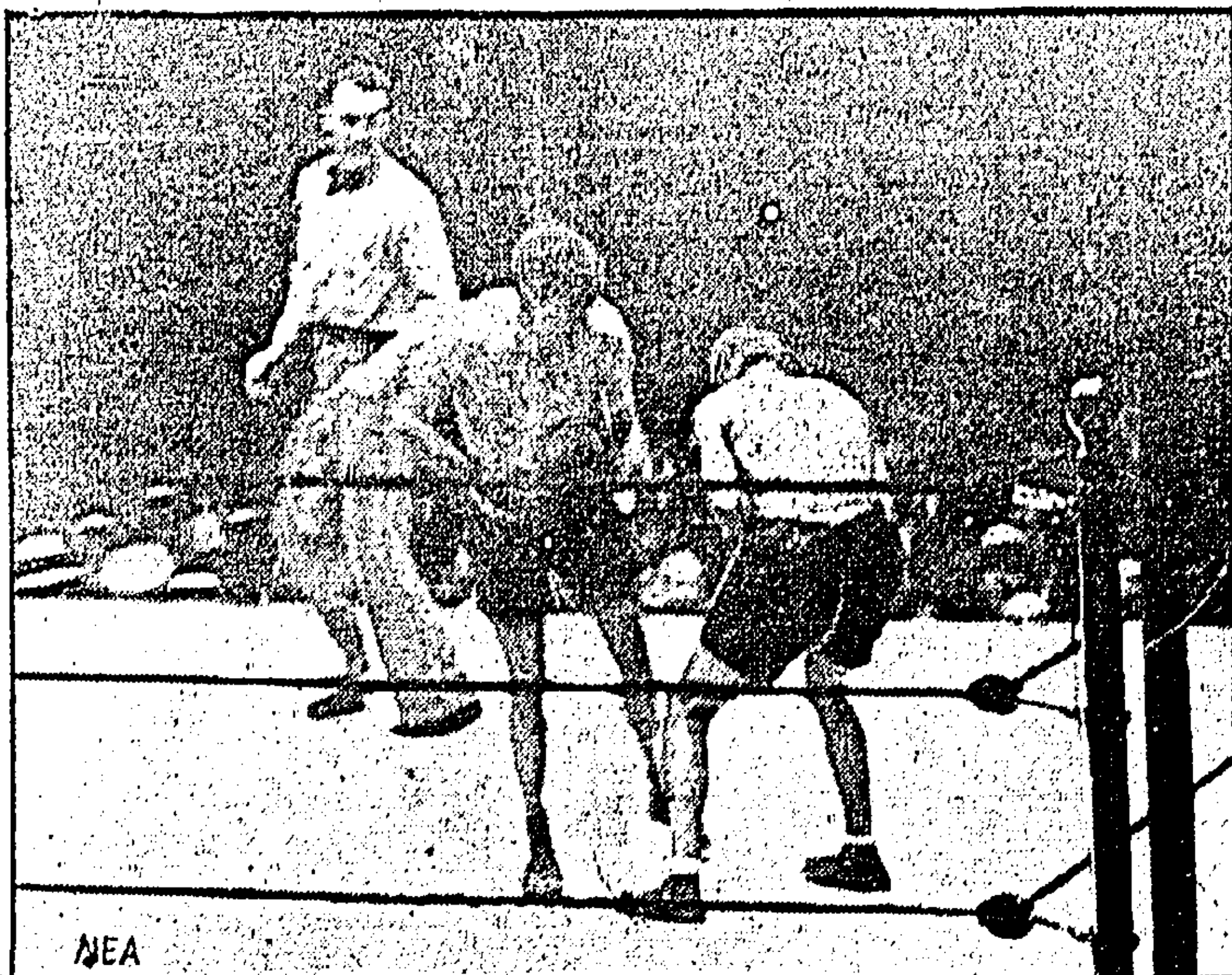
Mr. W. O. Thomas, an American aviator, and the wreckage of his machine which crashed from a height of 150 feet recently. He got through the accident without a scratch, except when he was climbing out when he slipped and cut his face.



Picture taken at the recent contest between Paulino Uzcudun and Max Schmeling. The latter won easily. Uzcudun, L.F., is seen fighting blindly.



Lieut. Harry Bromley, centre, the airman, who crashed at the start of an attempt to fly from Tacoma to Tokyo non-stop. The distance is 4,800 miles, and he proposed to try the trip solo. The City of Tacoma crashed midway down a special runway.



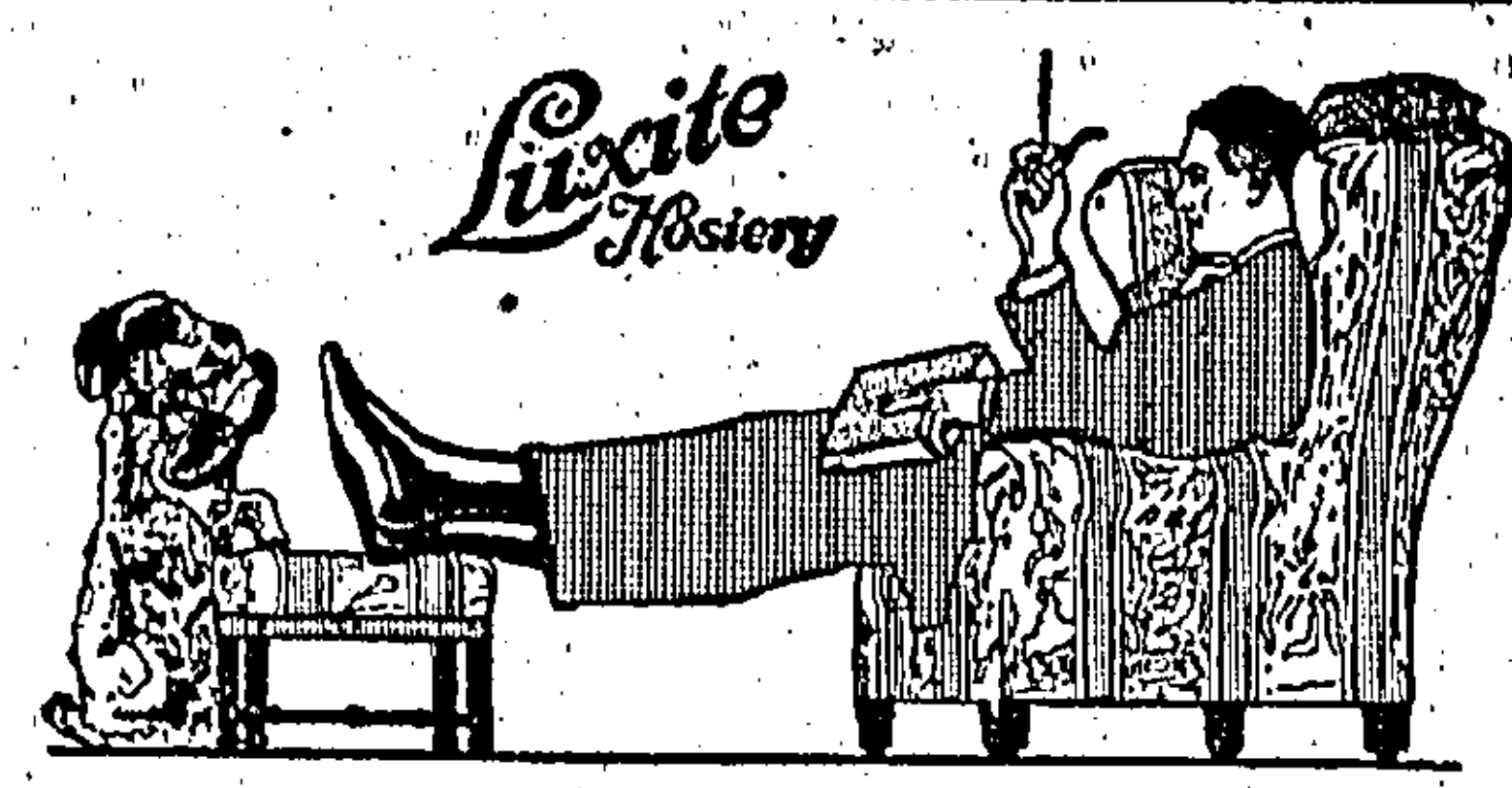
In the closing stages of the fight Uzcudun could only just keep on his feet.



A picture of a large family resident in Los Angeles. Their aggregate weight is 1,320 pounds, Mr. West being 282 lbs., Mrs. West 210, Bernard 334, and his older brother Leonard, 415 lbs. The infants are heading the same weight.



The end of a remarkable and successful experiment. Our photo shows an American girl descending from a plane which restored her speech by looping the loop repeatedly.



Stocked in plain Greys, Drab, Oyster, Tan, Nigger, Champagne, Black and White and in twenty exclusive fancy designs.

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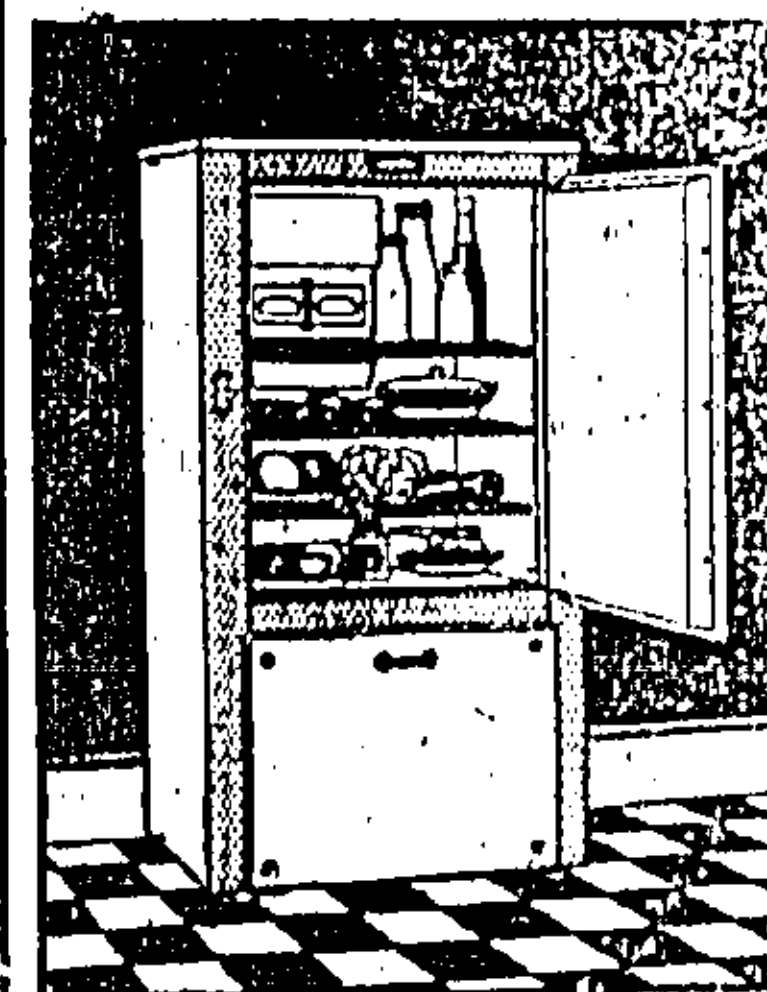
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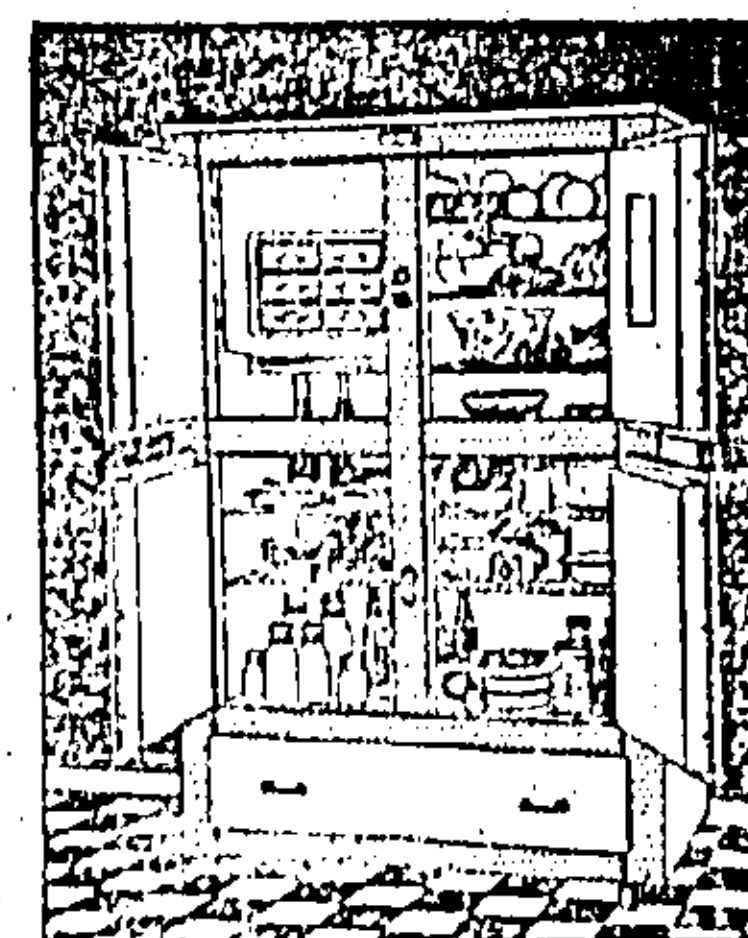


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OR THE ROOMY

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25 WORDS — ONE DOLLAR

(\$1.50 IF NOT PREPAID)

The following replies have been received:—

295, 300, 301, 305, 306, 315 344, 363, 371,
374, 376, 381, 395, 411, 426, 427, 443, 445
455, 461, 462, 465, 474, 476, 486, 505, 512.

WANTED.

WANTED.—One small Office room centrally located. Reply stating rent and other particulars to Box No. 546, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—On Broadwood Road, 3 roomed BUNGALOW. Write Secretary, Post Office Box No. 22.

FOR SALE.—Ladies' Crepe de Chine Emb'd Pyjamas \$8.00; Men's Washing Silk Pyjamas \$6.00; Silk Shirts \$3.00. See our Show Room, S. Narain, China Building, 4th floor, Tel. C.6136.

"PEAK MANSIONS"

SITUATED within Two Minutes' Walk from the Tram Station and overlooking the Southern Side of the Island. Ready for Occupation.

Five-Roomed and Six-Roomed APARTMENTS, with all Modern Conveniences, Drying Rooms and Out-houses, Two lifts. Apply to—

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PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—OFFICE in Asiatic Building. Apply to the Secretary.

TO LET.—Large and Airy Office Room facing Queen's Road Central. Apply to Kayamally and Co., 20, Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—A Flat at Saffee Terrace, Nathan Road, Kowloon, 2nd floor. Apply to Kayamally and Co., 20, Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Five Room European Flat at No. 43, Kennedy Road, First Floor. Apply Thornhill Aerated Water Factory, 154, Praya East, Telephone C.547.

TO LET or FOR SALE.—On Broadwood Road, two semi-detached 5 roomed HOUSES, with tennis court and garage to each house. Write Secretary, Post Office Box No. 22.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

VICTORIA PRIVATE HOTEL, HANGKOW ROAD, KOWLOON, rooms with full board from \$95, to \$130, per month, double rooms for 2 persons with full board from \$180 per month, daily rates from \$4 per day, European management. Tel. K.357.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

55 The Peak, lately occupied by Dr. Harston and adjoining the Peak Hospital. Unfurnished. Convenient, comfortable and cool. Six rooms and Dressing room. Four bathrooms, hot and cold water. Modern sanitation. Gas and Electric Light. Use of Tennis Court. Suitable for a Mess of five, or could be easily divided to suit two couples. Close to Tram Station and Motor Road.

Apply: THE HONGKONG REALTY AND TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED. Exchange Building.

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SHIPMENT OF THE FOLLOWING "EVER READY" HIGH TENSION BATTERIES.

No. 770 45 VOLT SUPER CAPACITY \$7.85
No. 772 45 VOLT STANDARD \$5.45
No. 768 22½ VOLT FOR PORTABLE SETS \$3.00
No. 773 7½ VOLT GRID BIAS BATTERIES \$1.50

BOOK YOUR ORDER EARLY.

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QUEEN'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

New Advertisements

G. R. NOTICE.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 12th day of August, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Shek Shan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Approx. Value
1	As per plan	1.081	108,100	\$1,250

G. R. NOTICE.

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No. of Lots	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Approx. Value
1	As per plan	1.081	108,100	\$1,250

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LTD.

An INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty cents per share has been declared payable on TUESDAY, 27th August next, on and after which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained, upon application at the Registered Office of the Company, Canal Road East, Bowrington, Hongkong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, 13th August to MONDAY, 26th August, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

MASSAGEUR R. SHIMIDZU.
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Recommended for many years by Government Civil Hospital, Peak Hospital, etc., and by all the local doctors.
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Lammert's Auctions

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on Thursday, the 8th August, 1929, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 10A, Mody Road, Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

(Catalogues will be issued).

On View from Wednesday, the 7th August, 1929.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on Thursday, the 8th August, 1929, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Curios, comprising:—

Porcelain Vases, Bowls, Plates, Flower Bowls, Jade Trees, Amber, Crystal and Agate Ornaments, Lacquer Screens, Joss Tables, Blackwood Joss Tables, Opium Stools, Bronze Ware, Embroideries, Chinese Hand Paintings, etc., etc.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

On View from Wednesday, the 7th August, 1929.

Catalogues will be issued.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

THE PROGRESS OF TELEVISION.

D. VON MIHALY'S NEW APPARATUS.

The problem of television has received a fresh and powerful impulse in the direction of its realization. The Berlin engineer, D. von Mihalý, has solved the problem of reproducing, at a receiving apparatus, the moving picture of a really moving object or of a cinematograph picture provided at a sending station.

This is an extremely important step forward. It far surpasses everything attained in the telegraphic transmission of pictures. In telegraphic transmission the observer sees how a complete picture is built up point by point on the drum of the receiver and can then be examined at will like any other picture. The procedure with the Mihalý television apparatus is quite different. The picture is not drawn permanently but appears on a plate of opaque glass, exactly as it appears on the screen in a cinema; it moves and lives just as the film lives. And the whole picture only appears once.

Complete scenes from daily life are not yet visible—even von Mihalý has not got as far as that. But one sees, for instance, the face of a man and the facial movements, how the subject of the picture puts a cigarette between his lips, or glasses on his nose and the like. The face is visible life size and perfectly clear. The picture of an elephant in motion has been transmitted and the behaviour of the animal could be clearly recognised.

It is thus so far only possible to transmit the movements of single individuals but not the combined effect of several living creatures, a street picture or anything of that kind. But what has been achieved is already very remarkable. For it is an enormous advance if we can in the near future attach to our wireless sets an apparatus, not too expensive and easy to handle, which will permit us, when listening to an opera singer, to see her face and her lips moving in time with the music.

SHARE PRICES

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.

Hongkong Bank, \$1234 n.
Chartered Bank, \$191 b.
Mercantile & B., \$33 n.
P. and O. £24 n.
East Asia \$30½ n.

Insurances.

Canton Ins., \$630 n.
Union Ins., \$326 b.
North China Ins., Tls. 160 b.
Yangtze Ins., \$50 n.
China Underwriters, \$220 a.
China Firs, \$310 b.
H. K. Fire Ins., \$770 n.

Shipping.

Douglases, \$27½ n.
H. K. Steamboats, \$24½ s.
H. K. Tugs, \$2 s.
Indo-Chinas (Def.) \$70 n.
Union Waterboats, \$22 n.

Mining.

Benguete, \$3.10 b.
Kailans, \$3/6 n.
Langkats, Tls. 15 n.
Shai Explorations, Tls. 2.75 s.
Raubis, \$8½ b.
Tronohs, 21/- n.

Docks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, \$127½ n.
Whampoa Docks, \$324 b.
China Providents \$4.35 s.
Hongkows, Tls. 175 n.
New Engineering, Tls. 6½ b.
Shanghai Docks, Tls. 133½ b.

Cottons.

Ewo Cottons, Tls. 15.70 b.
Orientals, Tls. 2.30 b.
Shai Cottons, Tls. 77½ (old) n.
Lands, Hotels, etc.
H. and S. Hotels, \$8.35 b.
H. K. Lands, \$60 a.
Shai Lands Tls. 147 b.
Humphreys, \$13.50 b.
Realities, \$8 b.

Public Utilities.

Tramways, \$18.75 a.
Peak Trams, (old) \$11.80 n.
Star Forries, \$64 b.
China Lights, (Old) \$13.35 b.
H. K. Electric, \$56 b.
Mano Electric, \$261 n.
Telephones \$7 b.
China Buses, Tls. 142 b.
Singapore Traction, 11/- s.

Industrials.

China Sugars, 95 n.
Malabons, \$27 n.
Canton Ice, \$2 b.
Cements (Comb.) \$9.20 a.
Ropes (Old) \$7 a.
United Asbestos \$5 b.

Stores, etc.

Dairy Farms, \$19.75 n.
Watsons, \$11.90 b.
Der A. Wings, 80 b.
Lane Crawfords, \$12 a.
Mackintosh, \$18 b.
Sinceres, \$12 b.
Miscellaneous.
Amusements, \$26 b.
Constructions, \$1.55 b.
B'que Ind. G. Bonds, 64½
H. K. G. Loan 7% s, Prem.

Now that the principle of television has been solved it can hardly be long before we see the whole stage and the whole operatic performance.

From the practical point of view the effect of the new discovery would seem to be that the broadcasting stations will take to broadcasting films as well so that everyone will have a cinema of his own at home, the film being provided and operated by the broadcasting station.

It is not saying too much to suppose, on the basis of von Mihalý's discovery, that within a few years, seated at home in comfortable armchairs, we will see with our own eyes the actual events which are taking place in distant lands. We can already hear across the seas and we will soon be able to see across them. This Utopia of past times is becoming a reality. —Dr. Otto Stadel.



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POST OFFICE NOTICE

RADIO NOTICES.

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless services may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of the P. and O. Building in Des Voeux Road, next to the General Post Office.

Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic addresses at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this.

On Radio telegrams to the Kwangtung Stations at Nanning and Luichow a fee of \$0.20 per word will be collected from the sender—this sum includes the receiving station's charge. On messages to Wuchow the charge will be \$0.10 per word—the addressee to pay the receiving station charge.

It is hereby notified that Radiotelegrams are accepted at Hongkong for transmission direct to Canton and Shanghai and to certain inland towns in China via these stations at the following rates per word:—

	Foreign & Code telegram.	Plain Chinese telegram.
To Canton and Shanghai	\$0.20	\$0.10
To inland towns: Anking, Hangchow, Hankow, Ichang, Nanking, Ningpo, Peiping, Pengpu, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tientsin, Tientsin, and Wuhu	\$0.30	\$0.15

The above rates include toll due to the receiving stations. The Public are again reminded that the postage on newspapers published in Hongkong and addressed to British Possessions, China and Macao is 2 cents per 4 oz. and not 2 cents per newspaper. When the postage is not fully prepaid newspapers cannot be forwarded and if they do not bear the sender's name and address they are disposed of in the Dead Letter Office.

In view of the uncertainty of the situation in Manchuria no mails are being forwarded via Siberia until further notice.

From the 2nd August until further notice the afternoon mail for Macao will be closed at 1.15 p.m. as usual.

It is notified for general information that the last London mail received via Siberia was that despatched on 4th July from London. London has been asked to trace subsequent despatches and to cable details. A large number of bags of mails from Europe via Siberia reached Tsuruga via Vladivostok on 2nd August and are being forwarded to destinations. No details are yet available.

London has also been asked to cable details of receipt of mails from Hongkong via Siberia and the public will be notified as soon as this information is available. The three mails for Europe via Siberia closed here on and after 15th July were diverted at Shanghai and sent via Suez.

INWARD MAILS.

From	By	Date and Time
Shanghai and Swatow	Sochow	August 7, 3 p.m.
Shanghai and Amoy	Nanning	August 7, 3 p.m.
Japan	Bingo Maru	August 8, 3 p.m.
Europe via Negapatam (Letters only, London 11th July)	Dalgona	August 9, 3 p.m.
U.S.A. (San Francisco 12th July), Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	President Wilson	August 10, 3 p.m.
Europe via Negapatam (papers only, London 11th July)	Plave	August 10, 3 p.m.
U.S.A. (San Francisco 10th July), Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	President Cleveland	August 12, 3 p.m.
Canada (Victoria B.C. 25th July), U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	President Lincoln	August 12, 3 p.m.
U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	Emps. of Russia	August 12, 3 p.m.
Australia and Manila	Change	August 13, 3 p.m.
Saigon	D'Artagnan	August 13, 3 p.m.
Japan and Shanghai	Chenonceaux	August 13, 3 p.m.
U.S.A. (Seattle 27th July), Canada, Japan and Shanghai	President Madison	August 16, 3 p.m.
Manila	President Cleveland	August 19, 3 p.m.

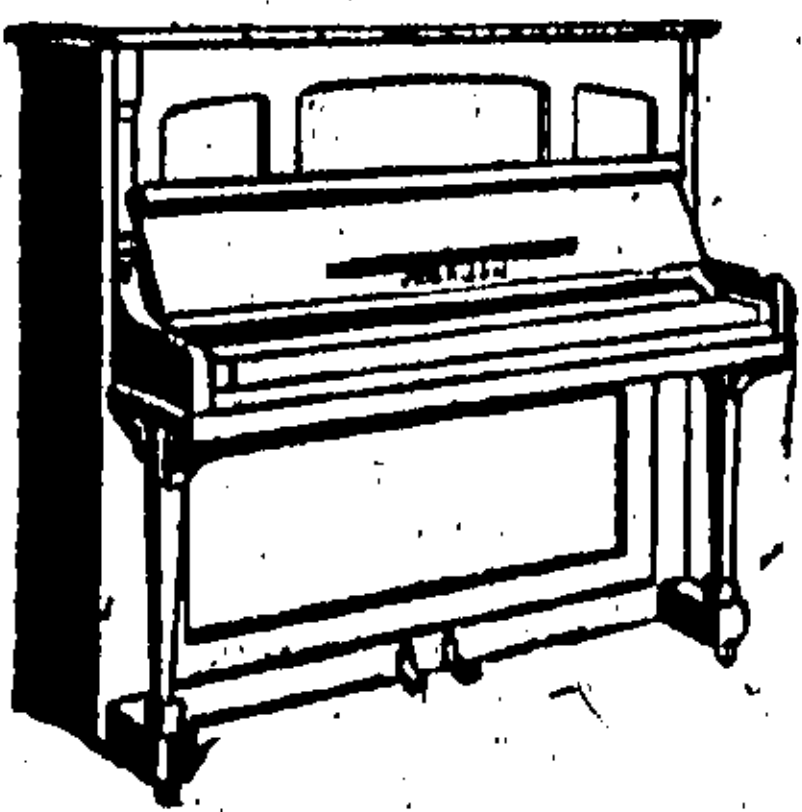
Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For	Date and Time
Sam Shui and Wuchow	Kong Ning Wed., Aug. 7, 4 p.m.
Swatow	Yuen Lee Wed., Aug. 7, 4.30 p.m.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Hainan	Menado Maru Thurs., Aug. 8, 3.30 a.m.
Wei Hai Wei	Chung Shing Thurs., Aug. 8, 10.30 a.m.
Swatow	Hydrangea Thurs., Aug. 8, 2.30 p.m.
Amoy	Chennan Thurs., Aug. 8, 3.30 p.m.
*Straits, Bombay, L. Marques and South Africa	Bingo Maru Fri., Aug. 9, 1.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ning Fri., Aug. 9, 2 p.m.
Swatow	Hai Ching Fri., Aug. 16, 1 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Fushimi Maru Sat., Aug. 10, 3 p.m.
	K. Y. O. Registration Aug. 9, 4.30 p.m. Letters Aug. 10, 5 a.m. G. P. O.
	Registration Aug. 10, 3.45 a.m. Letters Aug. 10, 9.30 a.m. (Due Marseilles 9th September).
Amoy	Amoy Sat., Aug. 10, 5 p.m.
Manila	President Wilson Sat., Aug. 10, 5 p.m.
Hankow via Swatow	Sun., Aug. 11, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hozan Maru Sun., Aug. 11, 0 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Namsang Sun., Aug. 11, 3 a.m. Letters Aug. 11, 9 a.m.
*Saigon, *Straits, Mauritius, Lourenco Marques and South Africa, Japan, U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America and *Europe via San Francisco	President Lincoln Mon., Aug. 12, 3 p.m. Parcels Aug. 12, 3 p.m. Registration Aug. 12, 3 p.m. Letters Aug. 12, 5 p.m. (Due San Francisco 4th September).
Shanghai	President Lincoln Mon., Aug. 12, 3 p.m. Registration Aug. 12, 3 p.m. Letters Aug. 12, 5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang Tues., Aug. 13, 1 p.m.
Port Bayard, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Hainan	Tonkin Tues., Aug. 13, 1 p.m.
Shanghai and Japan	D'Artagnan Tues., Aug. 13, 1 p.m.
Saigon, *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Chenonceaux Tues., Aug. 13, 3 p.m. K.P.O. Registration Aug. 13, 3 p.m. Letters Aug. 13, 5 p.m. G.P.O.
	Registration Aug. 13, 12.45 p.m. Letters Aug. 13, 1.30 p.m. (Due Marseilles 14th September).
Manila	Emps. of Russia Tues., Aug. 13, 3.30 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Cleveland Tues., Aug. 13, 4.30 p.m.
Swatow	Chaksang Wed., Aug. 14, 10.30 a.m.
Sandakan	Hinsang Wed., Aug. 14, 1.30 p.m.
Amoy and Japan	Sui Sang Wed., Aug. 14, 5 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Malwa Sat., Aug. 17, 3 p.m. K.P.O. Registration Aug. 16, 4.30 p.m. Letters Aug. 17, 9 a.m. (Due Marseilles 13th Sept.)
	G.P.O. Registration Aug. 16, 5 p.m. Letters Aug. 17, 9.45 a.m. (Due Marseilles 13th Sept.)
Manila	Pres. Madison Sat., Aug. 17, 4.30 p.m.
*Japan, *Canada, *U.S.A., *Central and *South America and *Europe via Victoria B.C.	President Cleveland Mon., Aug. 19, 3 p.m. Registration Aug. 17, 4.15 p.m. Letters Aug. 18, 5 p.m. (Due Victoria B.C. 9th September).
Shanghai	President Cleveland Mon., Aug. 19, 3 p.m. Registration Aug. 17, 4.15 p.m. Letters Aug. 18, 5 p.m.

*Subscribed Correspondence only.

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Well, come and
select
MORRISON



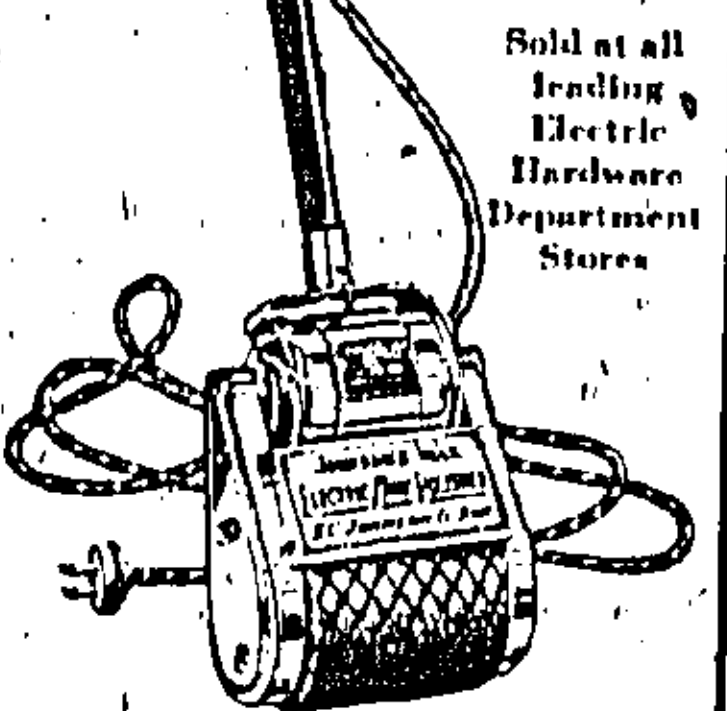
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DRESS REFORM RALLY.

**MEN IN SKIRTS AND
TROUSERED WOMEN.**

Two women with Eton-cropped hair and wearing cream-coloured trousers and sandals, and a man in a skirt, took part in the recent Men's Dress Reform Rally at King George's Hall, Tottenham Court-road.

The majority of the 150 persons present wore short trousers, tennis shirts, woollen stockings and lounge jackets.

Mr. Ernest Thesiger, the actor, appeared in corduroy "shorts," a drill shirt with an open neck, and a woollen pullover gathered in at the waist with a leather belt. He did not wear a jacket.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby, the chairman, wearing "shorts" and a tennis shirt with a tweed coat, explained the object of the rally.

"There is no official dress of any kind," he said. "We have merely asked those who are interested to come and discuss matters. We think there is room for improvement, and we are here to see what we can achieve in that respect."

Dr. J. C. Flugel, senior lecturer in psychology at University College, wore a blue lounge suit with short trousers and a white tennis shirt. The only points in favour of conventional clothes, he said, were that they were long lived and had pockets.

"If there is to be rationalisation in industry," he said, "it is time there was rationalisation in clothes."

Dr. Leonard Williams wore morning dress with white spats and grey top hat.

"I want," he said, "to put in a plea for conventional attire because there is nothing incompatible between conventional attire and the object of true reform. I have put on conventional attire because I contend that you can be just as comfortable in this kind of kit as in any other."

"In costume," said the Rev. Percy Dearmer, "we are all about 50 years behind the times. Men's costume to-day does not reflect the mentality of the day, but that of 1860."

"The modern clergyman represents the Victorian tailor's idea of a Man of God."

Mr. Dearmer wore ordinary clothes.

GHOST SCARE.

**PARROT'S WARNING WHICH
CAUSED ALARM.**

A party of lads camping on the shores of Lake Beauville (Inverness-shire) are now laughing over an adventure which has just befallen them. So, too, are a number of local residents.

At dead of night there came from a thicket close by a voice crying persistently "Oh, dear me; take care."

The lads became so alarmed that they decided to break up their summer quarters. Neighbours who heard of the affair shook their heads and told the young fellows that the spot where they were camping was reputed to be haunted.

On the second night those stories had so acted upon the lads that they elected to share one tent only. Again the voice was heard, and scarcely had dawn broken when steps were taken to break up the encampment.

These had not proceeded far when a solution to the mystery was provided by one boy, who, greatly daring, penetrated the thicket from which the voice had come.

There, from a rabbit hole, again came the voice, "Take care, take care," and looking into the warren the boy discovered a parrot held fast in a trap.

Very soon the excited lads released the bird, and she is now the mascot of a camp whose morale is completely restored.

**WOMAN'S WORLD
FOR OUR LADY READERS.**

**A "Superiority-
Complex."**

[By a Specialist in Child Psychology.]

Happily there are few adults who do not realise the necessity for saying to Johnnie, "Give some of your sweets to your little sister," or "Save a sweet for daddy," for they realise, rightly, that this is on the way to helping Johnnie to become an unselfish member of society—one who not only "pulls his own weight" but also does a little rowing on behalf of the rest of the crew.

What is not so generally realised, however, is that not only is this helping the child to cultivate generosity, but it is also helping his "superiority-complex" to develop.

Accept Sticky Sweets. It is for this latter reason that it is usually unwise, and sometimes even unkind, to refuse a sweet (horribly sticky and unappetising as it may appear to you) that is offered to you by a small child.

When you had your birthday-cake sent to you at school, would you, quite honestly, have enjoyed eating it all by yourself, never offering anyone else a single slice? Of course you wouldn't.

In the Limelight. It was the publicity of the thing, being able to pass it round to your friends, and being able to be thanked by them; that was half the fun. It threw you into the limelight, added to your self-esteem, and augmented the growing sense of your own importance. I count a little five-year-old Welsh girl among my friends. We

Florida's Fairest?



Pictured is Margaret Campbell, a bacteriology student at Florida State College for Women. She is holding the cup that is to be given the winner in a beauty pageant. She is a brunette and just 18.

Sports Clothes are more Specialised.



(Left) Nautical and new is the boat flag motif that decorates a blue yachting outfit. A black and white tie, a shirt collar and box pleats individualise a white tennis frock. The linen jacket has red, blue and black figures.

like each other very much, but our conversation is extremely limited because our languages are diverse.

Admiring the Squenking Doll.

But this, I notice, by no means prevents the growth of her "superiority-complex" with me. I must accept an apple, a tiny sweet, a little bunch of flowers, when I call at the Rectory—or I must watch her skip and hear her count in Welsh and in English. Then I must wonder at her squenking doll, and the picture-postcard that has come from her elder sister at school in England.

Yes!—it certainly is that "superiority-complex" that is gaining ground.

Georgian Candour:

[By a Young Woman.]

"I think you young women are disgusting," an elderly aunt said to me recently. "You've lost all sense of decency—that is, if you ever had one. You discuss things I should have blushed to have known anything about. And you're as hard as nails. Tell me, do you believe in anything?" Whereupon I seized my opportunity, and by the time I had finished, even my staid relative had to admit that she had never thought of "that side before."

First of all, I pointed out to her that if the twentieth century has produced nothing else, it has produced a generation with eyes wide open. The veil guarding the unknown has been torn aside, with the result that facts which have

always existed, but which hitherto have been covered over with a veneer of so-called "modesty"—presumably because "they were thought to be ugly—are now an open book.

And a good thing, too. Let our elders say "Such things were never talked about in our time," and then let them consider that it is a pity they weren't. Then perhaps such disgraces as the death of one mother in every two hundred and fifty at child-birth would no longer be a menace to the nation. For doctors maintain that the greatest foe they have had to contend with in maternity work has been the foe of "false modesty," in other words, ignorance.

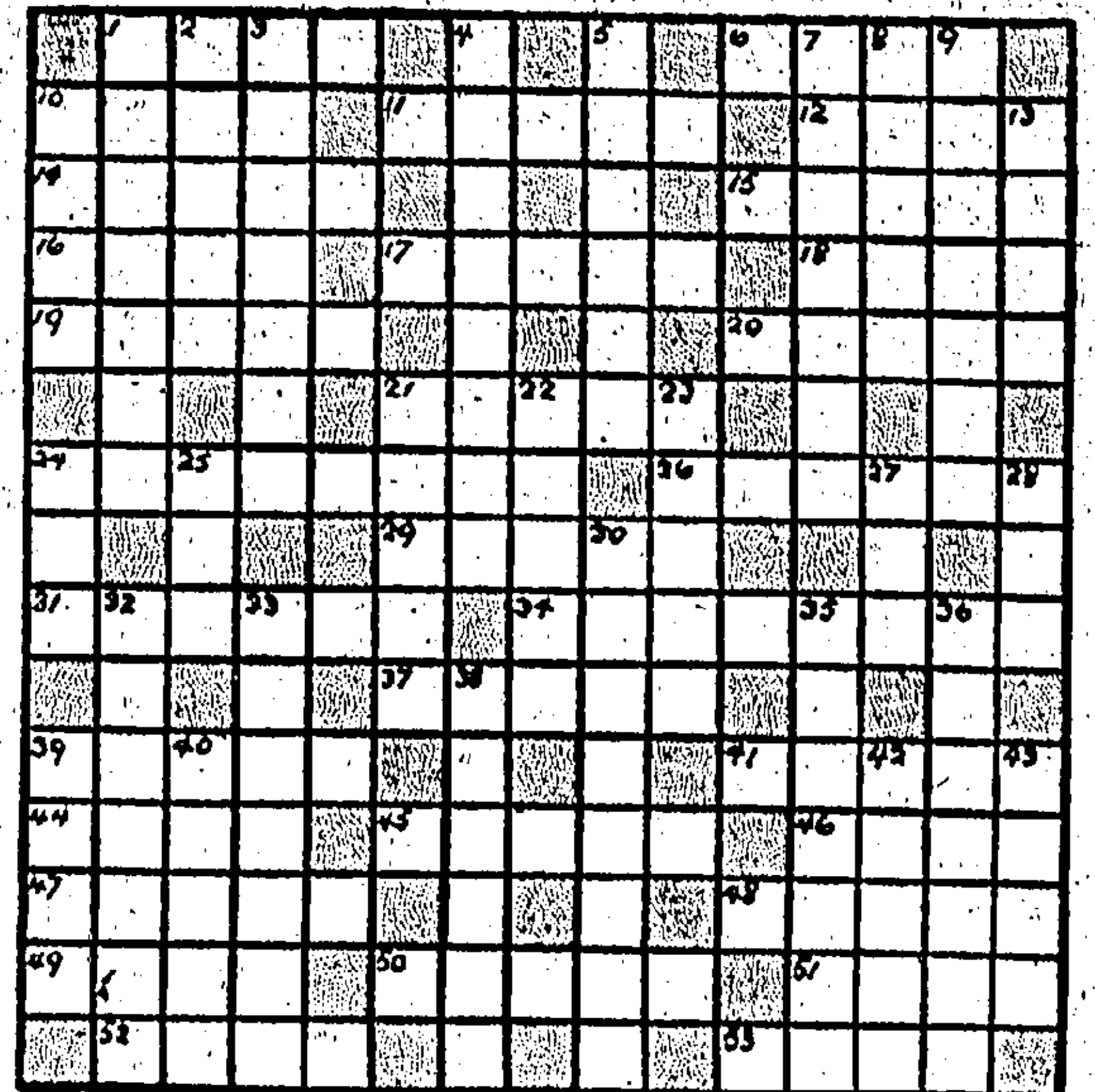
That is dying—thanks largely to Georgian candour. Also is dying the idea of taking things "for granted." The veil has been lifted to no small purpose, in much the same way that Ibsen lifted it, when he wrote the "Doll's House."

Nowadays, youth inquires about everything—questions even religion itself. Young men and women find Modernists flying at the throats of Fundamentalists—and Fundamentalists retaliating. They both join, however, in the cry—"Where are the youth? Youth has no fixed religious views!" Well, and can you wonder at it?

To-day we do not pretend to be better than we are—if anything we pretend to be worse. For if there is one thing over which youth preserves a becoming modesty—it is its virtues.

So, that people who take the trouble to study youth in all its phases may yet find their reward. And, in effect, my aunt had to agree to this.

OUR NEW BRITISH CROSSWORDS.

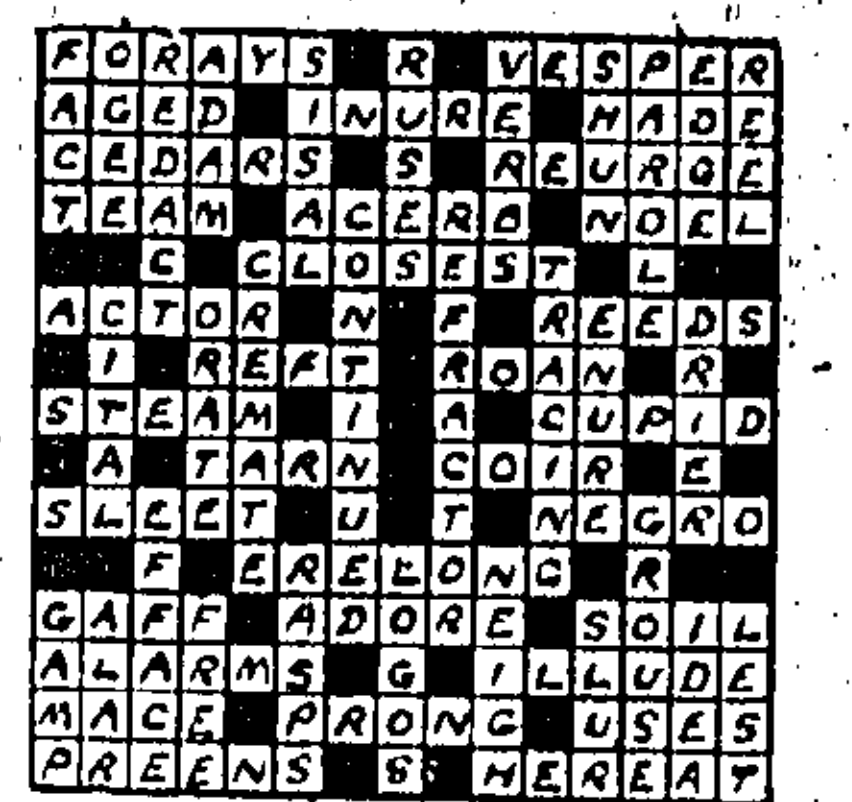


Across
1 Corrode.
6 Hastened quickly.
10 Threefold.
11 Half-horses, half-donkeys.
12 Four down.
14 Push one's way.
15 Heraldic band.
16 Close.
17 Garden flower.
18 Smaller.
19 Inhabitants of Denmark.
20 Stories.
21 Precipitous.
22 Diminished.
24 Turn away from.
29 Kind of willow.
31 Deceiver.
34 Tree-like fern.
37 Made comfortable.
39 Talks indiscreetly.
41 Irritate.
44 Nobleman.
46 Say.
48 Nigh.
49 Pig's pens.
49 Fairies.
49 Try.
50 Appropriate illegally.
51 Straight line.
52 Writing table.
53 Employ.

Down
1 Liberate.
2 Belonging to a town.
3 Those who snore.
4 Throat.
5 Go back.
7 Church dignitary.

8 Stand.
9 Differ.
10 Look after.
11 Headland.
12 Hoarse noise.
22 Prepares for publication.
23 Trimmed by shaving.
24 Field.
25 French copper coin.
27 Regret.
28 Child.
30 Builders.
32 Tardy.
33 Lets again.
35 Remoteness.
36 Keeps.
38 Painter.
38 Most good.
40 Get up.
42 Brood of eagles.
43 Gaelic.

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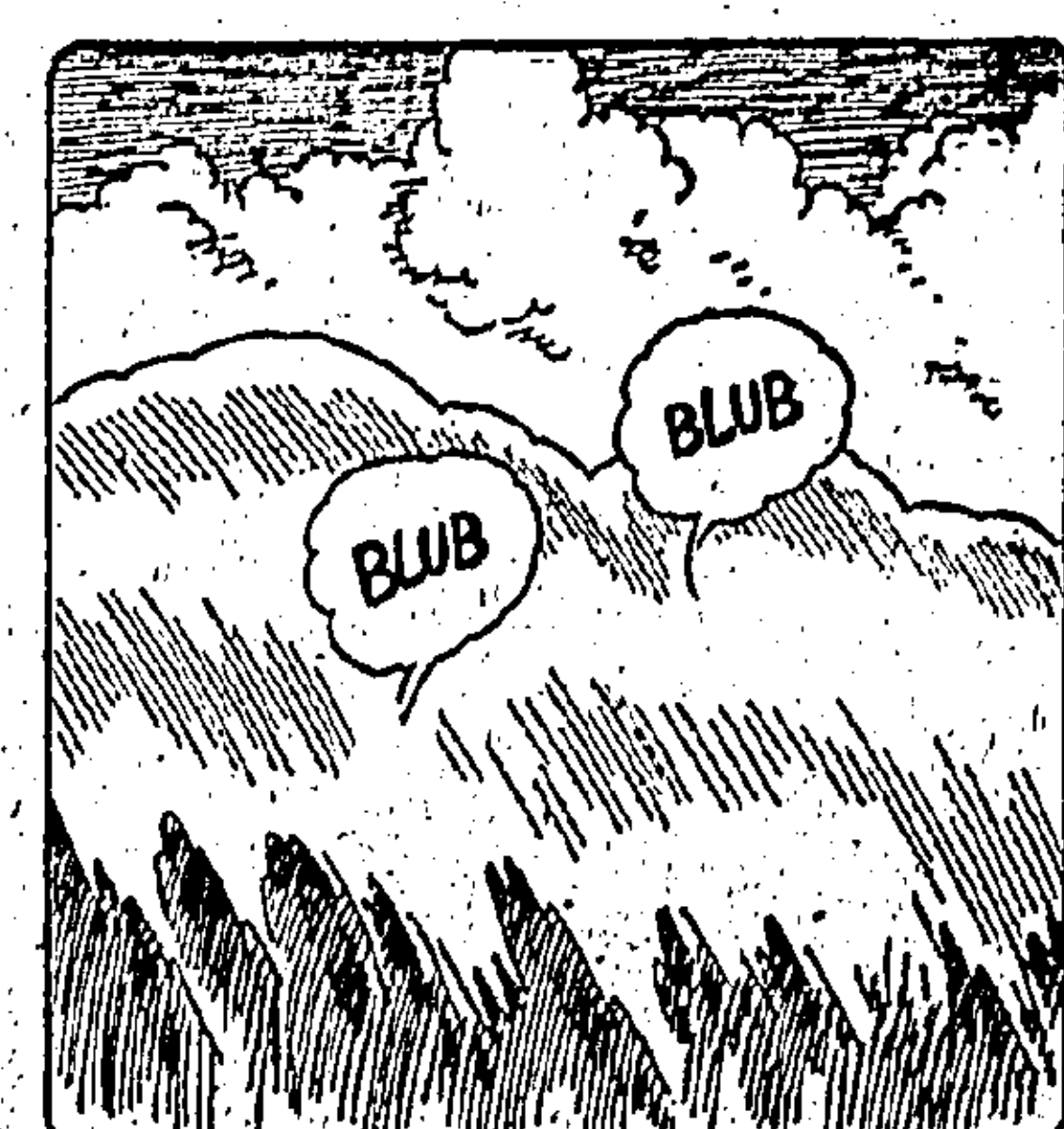
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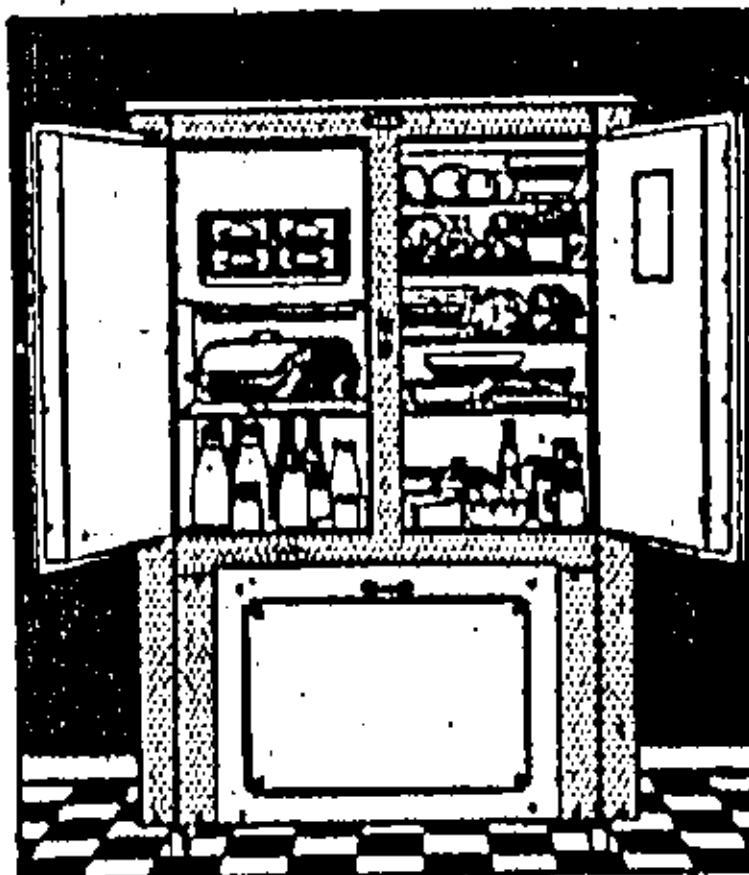
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 7, 1929.

A HISTORIC MEETING.

With the opening of the Conference of the Powers at The Hague, there are good prospects of a great forward step being made in the settlement of outstanding problems of the Great War. Not only is the Young reparations plan to be dealt with, but the Rhineland and the Saar occupations are also to be tackled. In very truth, can it be said that history will be made by this Conference, which must rank as the most important since the signing of the Peace Treaty. We say that because so much depends on the decisions reached. In all, there are thirteen nations represented, and whilst it will not be an easy matter to secure unanimity of viewpoint on all the issues raised, there should be sufficient goodwill shown to enable a just and equitable settlement of all matters which are to come under consideration. Germany is obviously expecting final decisions on all issues, for the Berlin Government accepted the Young reparations plan as the basis for the conference, with the proviso that "the complete and simultaneous liquidation of the questions still outstanding from the World War is an essential corollary."

But whilst all the questions are related one to the other, it does not follow that they will be dealt with on that basis. Indeed, the German Government evidently thinks that each issue should be considered separately, witness the statement from Berlin, which came to hand yesterday, that the claim for the evacuation of the Rhineland must be settled independently of the other problems. This question of the Rhineland is perhaps the biggest of any. The attitude of the British Government thereon is well known. It is that there should be a withdrawal of all foreign troops from Germany without further delay. That, we believe, is reflective of the feelings of the bulk of British people on the subject. Whether France will be prepared to take up a like stand, irrespective of any endorsement of the Young plan, remains to be seen. That Germany wants to see early evacuation carried out is quite natural. Indeed, some few weeks ago the spokesmen of all the Coalition Parties in the Reichstag declared that they would only support ratification of the reparations plan conditionally upon the simultaneous withdrawal of foreign

troops from the occupied territories. Reading yesterday's cables, however, we are left with the impression that, even at this stage, Germany may be prepared to make some concessions, provided she can get definite guarantees on the Rhineland and Saar problems. What is rather strange, however, is that there should appear to be some difference of outlook between one of the German delegates and the Berlin Government. This delegate is credited with saying that Germany might compromise on the French proposal for a Committee of Verification and Conciliation in the Rhineland, provided the Committee was not imposed beyond 1935. No sooner had the utterance been made, however, than there came a statement from official circles in Berlin to the effect that this view does not accord with that of the Government, which holds that the evacuation of the Rhineland is no longer a matter for argument, and which says the demand for a Conciliation Committee must be dropped. It is pertinent to recall, however, that in a recent debate on foreign affairs in the Reichstag, Herr Stresemann, whilst definitely stating that his Government would not consent to any form of permanent unilateral control, left ambiguous its attitude towards a temporary control ceasing in 1935. In its main features, that declaration corresponds with the views expressed by the delegate to The Hague Conference. It may well be, therefore, that it represents the real viewpoint of the German Government. If so, the delegate may have been merely a trifling premature in disclosing the extent to which Germany is prepared to go in order to reach a definite settlement. Be that as it may, there can be no doubting the point that the continued presence of foreign troops in Germany is a sore point with the German people, and that it is likely to cause irritation rather than to conduce to universal concord. We shall be surprised, therefore, if the Conference does not result in early evacuation.

The Water Supply.

Those who have given serious study to the Colony's water problems will not be surprised by the announcement that the Government has at last decided to accede to the wishes of the Chinese community in the matter of a supply through the rider mains. As we have persistently urged since the state of emergency vanished in a series of heavy rainstorms, no system of supply could be regarded as adequate until such a concession had been made. Houses in the rider main districts are to be granted, from to-morrow, a supply of two consecutive hours daily, which will afford a considerable saving in household expenditure to hundreds who could ill afford it, a point which appears to have been entirely overlooked by the pessimistic advocates of ultra-caution. Incidentally, the majority of the street fountains will now be cut off, this source of supply being no longer necessary. Even so, the new stage of restriction will, of course, involve a much greater expenditure from the island reservoirs, but since the 1,000,000,000 gallon mark was reached we have been satisfied, as the Government now must be, that there is sufficient water in storage to justify the experiment, to put it at its lowest. We are not advocates of the feast and famine policy, but we see nothing in the present water position to enable us to endorse a policy of stringent conservation at the expense of all consideration for the convenience of the public. For instance, if the rider main supply is given until the beginning of October, a cost to the reservoirs of 364,000,000 gallons approximately will be involved, the figure being based on the Government estimate of 6.5 millions daily. That would leave 900 millions in the island reservoirs, even presuming that no rain falls in the meantime, and the reservoirs gain nothing upon present supply. When the position is reviewed at the end of September, in accordance with the Government notification,

DAY BY DAY.

IN THE YEARS FROM NINETEEN TO FORTY-TWO MOST MEN HAVE FULFILLED THEIR DESTINY.—*Winged Obedience.*

The Ben Line s.s. Benlawers is due here from Europe on the 15th instant.

The B. I. s.s. Dalgoma, with letters from London via Negamatam, is due here on Friday morning.

Final showings take place to-day at the Queen's Theatre of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which has been drawing crowded houses since Sunday.

Amongst the passengers who left by the s.s. Taiyo Maru were the Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Knight Anster, Mr. D. J. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Jones, and Miss Amy Stenham.

Among the many passengers leaving on the s.s. Taiyo Maru to-day are Mr. and Mrs. F. X. D'Almada, Jr., and Miss D'Almada, en route for California on a sight-seeing tour.

At yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board the Chairman mentioned that Mr. Wong Kwong-tin had pointed out certain disquieting figures in the report from the Government Bacteriologist relative to the water supplies for July. The Chairman promised to obtain an explanation of the figures.

Two Chinese married women appeared before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, charged with kidnapping a five-year-old boy from No. 172, Parkes Street. The second defendant was also charged with harbouring the lad. The case was adjourned until to-morrow for hearing.

The appeal of Carl Gunther against a sentence of two years' imprisonment for trafficking in firearms was dismissed, and the sentence of the lower court affirmed in the Criminal Appeal Division of the Provisional Court at Shanghai. Gunther, a German of more than 60 years, was represented by Mr. N. Ivanow.

Coxswains, engineers and seamen of the launches attached to the Water Police, numbering about a hundred, attended the funeral yesterday of Sir So, bosun No. 129, who for some time past has been attached to No. 2 Police launch. He died suddenly at his home in Shamshui after nineteen years' service with the Force.

Sentence of two months' hard labour, in addition to a fine of \$10, with the alternative of two months, was imposed by Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, on a widow who pleaded guilty to keeping No. 40, Temple Street as an illegal house. The defendant had one previous conviction for the same offence.

Mrs. Southern, the popular wife of the Colonial Secretary, left last evening on the Patroclus on a brief visit to the Old Country. The illness of her mother has been responsible for Mrs. Southern leaving at an earlier date than intended. During her comparatively short stay in the Colony, Mrs. Southern has made a host of friends, who will wish her a pleasant voyage home and good news at the end of the journey.

Among the passengers leaving Hongkong yesterday for the North aboard the President Grant were Mr. S. Howard, connected with Messrs. John I. Thornycroft & Co., travelling to Shanghai; Mr. Lee Sik-pang, student from Canton, travelling to U.S., where he will continue his studies at the University of Richmond, Richmond, Va.; Mr. W. L. Ogden, connected with the Standard Oil Co. in Batavia, Java, returning to the U. S. on furlough; Rev. N. G. Dunning, missionary worker from Australia, travelling to England via the United States; Mr. & Mrs. Hubert P. C. Cheng, travelling to Shanghai and return. Mr. Cheng is the Traffic Manager of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese Section).

tion, the fact that only 900,000,000 gallons were left would justify a reversion to the twelve hours fountain supply, and it would be found that this would be sufficient to last for 30 weeks, which would carry us well into April, if not longer. But the fallacy in the reasoning of the dissenters is that all calculations have been based on the assumption that there is to be no further rainfall. It is true they escaped from a famine complex.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Maskee" Hongkong.

[To The Editor of Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—Can nothing be done to waken up the public of Hongkong. A spirit of inertia seems to pervade everybody. Now and again someone writes to the papers and ventilates his views or his grievances over the way certain things are managed or mismanaged by the Government services and suggests a public meeting be called with a view to the formation of a Municipal Council, but there it ends.

Since the past 12 days the Castle Peak Road at the 15½ mile has been blocked owing to a landslide. If it was anywhere else except in Hongkong the rocks would have been blasted and the debris removed in a few days.

On Sunday, the 28th ult., I had occasion to take my car across the harbour to Kowloon and on arriving at the 15½ mile saw three women and a man working at the removal of the block in the roadway. An automatic drilling machine was on the roadway, obviously for show, as if it had been used for the purpose it was intended the rocks ought to have been blasted away in a few days.

On Monday, the 5th inst., the machine had been removed and although the number of workmen had increased, two were boring holes in the rocks by hand, whilst a dozen were breaking the rocks at the side of the road into road metal. No cars were allowed to pass, although it was quite safe, and there was sufficient room and with ordinary precautions there would have been no risk of the vibration from a passing car dislodging further boulders. As a result the long week-end has been spoilt for those of the public of Hongkong who spend their holidays at Castle Peak, due to somebody taking his time over removing the landslide and not having the gunpoint or being too cussed to clear the road sufficiently to allow cars to pass through the cutting.

In 1926 there were several landslides on the Castle Peak road which was under repair for two months when suddenly one of the P.W.D. officials decided to have a bathing party at Castle Peak—the road was of course ready for traffic on the appointed day!

A *cul-de-sac* roadway in front of a friend's house was torn up sometime ago, a steam roller was lying idle whilst the operation was in progress but immediately the new metal was laid and ready for rolling, some official or the contractor discovered the roller was required elsewhere. As the steam roller did not return, after two days the P.W.D. office was rung up and one of the senior officials informed that if the roadway was not immediately rolled the P.W.D. would be sued in the event of damage to the tyres caused by the loose metal on the roadway which led to a garage. The roller was back the same afternoon and the roadway rolled within a couple of hours!

This "maskee" germ seems to flourish unchecked amongst some of our "heaven-born" working under a benign Government. It would be very interesting if somebody would supply figures of the personnel of the P.W.D. in Hongkong compared with the area of roads or Public Works in comparison to some of our other Colonies or Dependencies.

There is a fortune awaiting somebody in the Colony who can invent an anti-Maskee serum.—Yours, etc., K. M. A.

Hongkong, Aug. 6th, 1929.

A Disgusting Comment.

Sir,—In its comments on our letter, the *Hongkong Sunday Herald* has tried to hoodwink its readers, who have only to recall the "Sally" and the letter.

We think they will find that the only person who could put such a construction on our protest, as is commented upon, is the commentator himself. His is the mentality that requires the drastic cleaning advocated.

Why not admit a piece of putrid journalism?

We repeat that a disaster is no subject for a joke.—Yours, etc.,

FOUR DISGUSTED NAVAL MEN.

Hongkong, Aug. 6th, 1929.

An Explanation.

Sir,—With reference to the remark made by Mr. Instone Brewer during his public examination in the affairs of the Instone Bunking Corporation Ltd., the impression may have been created that we were acting as Auditors of the Company prior to its going into liquidation.

We desire to state that we were instructed by Mr. Instone Brewer

The Very Idea!

Omnibus conductors are sometimes credited with greater resourcefulness even than policemen. The conductor of an omnibus told a friend of mine (says a writer in a Home paper) that the previous week two foreign women entered it and, asked to be put down at a certain private house. When they were asked where it was situated they said they had forgotten the address, but handed him a piece of paper with a telephone number on it. "You can easily find it out from that," said one of them in excellent English.

When the conductor explained that he did not carry either a telephone book or a Post Office directory or a wireless telephone, and was naturally unable to help them, one of them replied: "Any gentleman would take the trouble."

Polite Shop Assistant—"Will one collar be enough, madam?"

Middle-aged Customer—"Of course it will. D'you think I've got several husbands?"

Old Mother Hubbard went to the receptacle for nourishment

To get her poor canine an osseous tidbit.

When she got there the cupboard was entirely denuded of its contents.

And so the poor doggie got the opposite of any.

A barrister at the Old Bailey recently filled the role of counsel for the prosecution and counsel for the defence.

Mr. S. Seuffert appeared to defend a woman on an indictment for manslaughter, when Mr. Justice Swift asked him, in the absence of prosecuting counsel, if he would like to open the prosecution. Mr. Seuffert agreed and proceeded to lay the facts before the jury. He had not gone far, however, when counsel for the prosecution arrived and took over the opening.

Thirty years ago, the late Mr. Justice Grantham acted as counsel for the prosecution in a case of manslaughter tried before him at the Old Bailey.

Lambeth Wife—I want to take out a summons for peace in the home.

Woman at Bow County Court—The only work I do is as house-keeper for my husband.

Mr. Charles Lee, Willesden Magistrate, to a woman applicant—Pleased to see you again, but I scarcely recognised you in your new hat.

Mr. Justice Rowlett, at Carnarvonshire Assizes—Nothing can be proved beyond doubt in this world except the multiplication table.

Woman applying for a summons for threats at Lambeth—She said she would give me what I was asking for? Magistrate—What were you asking for? Woman—Nothing.

An audition was held at the Prince of Wales's Theatre recently to choose two colonels for touring companies in "Journey's End," the great war play.

Already 250 applicants had previously been seen by the stage director, Mr. Thomas Warner, and 40 more were given a trial.

The prospective colonels were of all types and ages. Many were amateurs, some were ex-officers still looking for a job, while one was a colonel who had commanded a battalion at the front.

Twelve were selected for further tests.

"I thought of giving my uncle a hundred cigars like these. Can you think of anything he would like better?"

"Yes, fifty."

A candidate in an examination for the Nottinghamshire county junior scholarship wrote:

"When I grow up I should like to be a headmaster. I think it is a nice easy job. When all the teachers and scholars are at work, you can go in the private room and enjoy the fire and boil the kettle and have a nice hot cup of tea, and then begin to read until you feel like going into school again."

As a youngster I wanted the world, but, finding that no one could possess it, I had the curiosity to learn all about it.—Lord Passfield.

and Mr. C. A. C. Rodrigues, the liquidators, on the 2nd May, 1929, to audit the accounts with the view to the preparation of a statement of the Bank's affairs. This has been our sole connexion with the Bank.—Yours, etc.,

LOWE, BRINGHAM & MATTHEWS,

Chartered Accountants.

Hongkong, Aug. 7th, 1929.

**PORTUGUESE GIRL
ROBBED.****CHINESE SNATCHES A GOLD
NECK CHAIN.****AN EXCITING CHASE.**

A disgracefully mean thief was the description given by Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, to a snatching incident which occurred in Cameron Road yesterday afternoon when a Chinese stole a gold neck chain from a girl named Lily Maria da Silva.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Sub-Inspector Dorrington, in detailing the facts of the case to his Worship, said the complainant was learning to ride a bicycle in Cameron Road at 4 p.m. yesterday, in company with another small girl. It was alleged that the defendant, who was with a second man, was seen walking along Cameron Road from the direction of Chatham Road towards Nathan Road.

On drawing level with the girls, the defendant placed one of his hands on the complainant's head and with the other hand he snatched her gold neck chain. He then ran away.

A house "boy" took up the chase, but after running for about two or three hundred yards he was "winded," and, on seeing the nephew of his master, he informed him of what happened. The latest arrival then ran after the defendant, who was pursued into Kimberley Road via Cameron Road and then along Observatory Road to Chatham Road, where an Indian constable joined in the chase. The defendant turned into Austin Road and was lost sight of, but the pursuers were told by a bystander that he had gone down a scavenging lane.

The defendant was eventually arrested behind Austin Avenue. When taken into custody the constable and the nephew found that he was out of breath and flustered. He also passed some remarks about the theft. Before being arrested, he had taken off his coat and was carrying it in his hand.

The house "boy" would tell the Court that the man who was arrested, was the man who had committed the theft, while the girl herself would also identify the defendant.

In reply to his Worship, Detective Sub-Inspector Dorrington said that the girl was eight years old.

Evidence bearing on the opening was given, the Indian constable and the Chinese who took up the chase after the house "boy" had given up, both stating that when they entered the scavenging lane the defendant, on seeing them, ran away again. After a short chase, he was arrested.

After hearing the evidence, the defendant in a statement denied that he snatched the neck chain.

His Worship registered a conviction, and, addressing the defendant, said it was a most disgraceful thing for a man to snatch a necklace off a little girl, as the defendant had done. He would go to prison for six months with hard labour and receive 15 strokes of the birch. If unfit for the birching, he would receive two months' hard labour in addition.

Addressing the house "boy" and his master's nephew, his Worship said he thought they should both be congratulated on what they had done in the matter of arresting the defendant.

**SPEEDING UP AIR
TRAVEL.****PARIS TUBE PLAN.**

The speeding-up of aerial communications between Paris and London, and vice versa, is under consideration, including a plan for the construction of an underground railway line from the Opera quarter, in the heart of Paris, to the landing-ground at Le Bourget, about 10 miles away. Special non-stop trains would be run, taking a quarter of an hour to reach the flying ground.

Passport, Customs, and ticket inspection would take place in the train.

If tube railways such as that suggested were built both in London and Paris it is estimated that the time taken in the journey from the centre of Paris to the centre of London would be barely 2½ hours.

At the Opera end it is proposed to have a vast underground station which would accommodate the offices of all the air lines and where baggage could be weighed and registered and tickets bought.

An Air Correspondent writes: About 45 minutes are allowed for the motor-car journey from the West End of London to the Croydon air station. The aerial journey

**KOWLOON MOTOR
THEFTS.****THIEF AND MARINE HAWKER
SENTENCED.****SERIOUS VIEW TAKEN.**

On a charge of larceny of a motor car pump, a jack lever and a crank handle, the property of Mrs. Wong Hon-sze, which were taken from a motor car parked in Jordan Road, a Chinese was sentenced to two months' hard labour by Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning.

A marine hawker was charged with receiving stolen property and was fined \$5, or eight days' imprisonment.

The first defendant admitted the charge; but the second stated that he had purchased the articles from the first man, not knowing them to have been stolen.

Detective Sergeant Fowle said the car was parked in Jordan Road from midnight yesterday to 6 a.m., on account of a punctured tyre. A detective received information of the theft of the articles mentioned, and, on the arrest of the first defendant, the stolen property was received from the second defendant's store, where it had been sold.

It was pointed out by the police that the articles were sold for \$1.50 which was much below their proper value while the second defendant could not have expected a man like the first defendant to own such articles.

His Worship asked the marine hawker how he expected a man like the first defendant could possess such things, and received the reply from the second defendant that he had only been in the business for one month and did not understand the job very thoroughly.

His Worship said he took a serious view of larcenies from motor cars, because motorists could not protect themselves. They often had to leave such things in their cars.

His Worship took the second defendant's statement as a plea of guilt. He had admitted possession, but stated that he did not know the articles had been stolen.

His Worship held that he must have known a man like the first defendant could not have had such things unless they had been stolen.

The value of the articles was stated to be \$15.

SMOKE NUISANCE.**SUGAR FACTORY OWNERS
IN COURT.**

The management of a sugar factory in Ki Lung Street, Shamshui, were summoned before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, for disobeying a Magistrate's order made in May last requiring them to abate a smoke nuisance.

The defendant said he had taken steps to abate the nuisance by using better coal.

It was stated that the remedy was to strengthen and lengthen the chimney of the factory. The smoke was said to have caused annoyance to the officers of the Shamshui Police Station and to residents in the immediate vicinity.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$20 and ordered the nuisance to be abated in one month, his Worship remarking that he could not order the defendant to alter his chimney.

**ATTEMPTED GAOL
ESCAPE.****TWO CONVICTS IN DOCK
THIS MORNING.**

That there had been an attempt by a prisoner or prisoners to break out of Victoria Gaol was revealed by a case which came before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Central Police Court to-day.

No facts were disclosed in connection with the incident, but in producing two convicts from the gaol, named Leung Wai (34) and Lo Tai (36) respectively, Chief Warder McLeod charged the former with attempting to escape from the Gaol, and the latter with aiding and abetting in the attempt.

The date of the alleged offence is stated as last Wednesday.

Both accused were formally remanded until Saturday morning.

to Le Bourget occupies from 2½ to 2½ hours, with another 45 minutes to reach the centre of Paris by motor-car.

It is estimated that with tube or electric train connections at both ends it would be possible to save an hour on present schedules.

**BANISHEE CAUSES
TROUBLE.****RESISTS ARREST BY LYING
ON TRAM TRACKS.****TRIES ESCAPE LATER.**

"Obstructionist" tactics by a police prisoner yesterday caused a temporary suspension of traffic along the tram lines at Des Voeux Road Central.

Recognized as a returned deportee, he was about to be seized by a Chinese constable, when he put up a terrific struggle. That failing, he lay down across the tram lines and refused to budge in spite of the approach of two cars from both directions. Finally, he was lifted bodily into a motor-car and taken to the Central Police Station.

There he caused further trouble by making an attempt to escape. As his stride was being unfastened—a precaution that is always taken by the police in view of past suicide attempts—preparatory to his being lodged in a cell, he made a sudden leap down several steps and landed on the compound. But before he could regain his feet, he was seized by a European Sergeant and taken back into the charge room.

The man was sentenced to a year's hard labour and ordered to receive twelve strokes of the birch by Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg this morning, after the charge of returning from banishment was proved by the Finger-Prints Officer.

**SURPRISE FOR AN
OLD MAN.****FINDS INTRUDER ON HIS
RETURN HOME.**

An elderly Chinese residing in an unnumbered house in Portland Street, who had locked the doors of his premises before leaving yesterday afternoon, was surprised to find on his return that the fitting had been removed and the door open.

On entering the house he found a strange Chinese searching his property and immediately challenged him. The pair had a desperate struggle, the intruder catching the old man by the throat. The occupier of the house shouted for help and a Shantung constable on duty near at hand went to his rescue.

When charged before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, the man was sentenced to four months' hard labour. He had one previous conviction for being in unlawful possession.

WATER LEVELS.**FOR WEST, NORTH AND
EAST RIVERS.**

The following table, compiled by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung, shows the water levels in English feet on the West, North and East Rivers on the dates named:

	Aug. 5	Aug. 6
Shinging	23.4	22.1
Tsingyuen	8.2	—
Shamshui	14.9	13.7
Shedung	7.3	5.7

**MOTOR FATALITY
SEQUEL.****EUROPEAN SENTENCED TO
YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT.****APPEAL PENDING.**

Singapore, July 31.

The case of the fatal accident which occurred at the 4½ mile, Klang, on July 6, at about 9.30 p.m., when a motor car driven by Mr. A. D. McIntosh, a wireless engineer, knocked down two Javanese adults who were riding on a bicycle, thereby causing the death of one of the cyclists and seriously injuring the other, was concluded in the Klang District Court on Friday before Raja Ya'cob.

Fifteen witnesses, says the *Malay Mail*, were called by the prosecution to give evidence. Mr. Kemp, A.S.P., Klang, prosecuted, and Mr. Hopson Walker appeared for the defendant. The accused was charged with causing the death of Kapar bin Haji Damin by a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide; causing grievous hurt to Badron bin Sidi; failing to stop after an accident; and failing to make a report of the accident.

His Worship convicted accused on all the four charges and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge, six months' rigorous imprisonment on the second charge, and \$50 on the third and fourth charges or in default, one month's rigorous imprisonment, consecutively.

Mr. Hopson Walker gave notice of intention to appeal.

Bail in \$1,000 was allowed, pending appeal.

**SANK WELL WITHOUT
PERMISSION.****TWO CHINESE FINED THIS
MORNING.**

Two Chinese, the joint owners of a building at 129, Connaught Road Central, were to-day summoned before Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, at the Central Police Court, for sinking a well at the rear of the premises without the permission of the Building Authority.

For the defendants, Mr. Horace Lo returned a plea of not guilty. He stated that an application for permission had been sent in, and the defendants had reason to expect that it would be granted.

According to an original application which had been refused, Mr. Lo said that he believed the refusal was based on general principles recently expressed against the opening of wells in general, and not against the quality of the water in this particular case, which was unquestioned. Now that another application had been sent in, it was not expected that further objection would be raised by the Medical Officer of Health or any other authority concerned.

Work in the meantime had been suspended on the new well.

His Worship was of the view that a penalty was necessary as a warning that the permission of the Building Authority must first be sought in these cases, and imposed a fine of \$5.

On the occasion of the German Constitution Day, the Consul for Germany will hold a reception at the Hongkong Hotel, first floor, on Monday, August 12, from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

**BRUTAL EXECUTION
METHOD.****MURDERER SLOWLY CHOKED
TO DEATH.****SHANGHAI HORROR.**

Shanghai, July 30.

Though it will generally be admitted that nothing short of the death penalty can meet the requirements of justifiable punishment for murderers, kidnappers and armed robbers, there are ways and means of carrying out the death sentence which are human and others which, under no stretch of imagination, can be termed anything but brutal.

Yesterday a convicted Chinese murderer was taken before the Provisional Court for the last time, led to the death wagon which carried him to the execution ground in Chinese territory, and there choked to death in the presence of a large gathering of Chinese officials, soldiers and several foreign police who were compelled to be in attendance at the death of their prisoner.

Since the new law regarding the death sentence for murderers was promulgated by the Nanking Government, there have been a number of persons strangled to death by a tourniquet tied around their neck and attached to a short post. Yesterday's execution was even more brutal.

A rude wooden cross about ten feet high in the shape of a crucifix had been erected in the prison grounds and a small wooden stool placed at the foot. The prisoner's hands were forced on to the wooden stool, a rope tourniquet was fastened around the throat and to the cross section of the crucifix.

One of the executioners kicked the stool from under the condemned man, who was left to choke to death, the two executioners, who had been specially selected for the job, holding the struggling man's feet as he writhed and twisted in paroxysms of agony.

Later a black cloth was thrown over the cross and its burden, the dead man being left there until this morning when he will be cut down in the presence of Court officials.—*Shanghai Times*.

**BRIDGE
MADE EASY**

by
W.W. Wentworth

Logic Versus Luck—2

The aim of the declarer whose bid won the contract is to make game. The aim of his opponents is to prevent him from doing so. These are the first objectives of playing. To make less than game is usually a waste of time and effort for it is only in about one case out of thirty that a partial score is of any assistance toward game.

Assume that you are the declarer and a card has been led. The dummy is exposed. Do not touch any of its cards until you have prepared a mental picture of the possible outcome.

Plan your campaign before you finger a card in the dummy. Now is the moment to hesitate. Do not permit your opponents to rush you into playing. If you plan at the beginning you will not have to vacillate during the course of the game. As you continue, it may be necessary to alter slightly the campaign which you prepared at the inception but this manoeuvre will be in line with your strategy. Every plan is subject to some tactical changes as the playing proceeds for you may encounter an unexpected distribution of cards.

Where the novice fails to make game, the expert holding the same cards very often succeeds. This is at times erroneously attributed to luck. As a matter of fact, it is a well-laid campaign combined with sound judgment which produces winning results for the expert. Luck is a very small factor in the playing of the hand; logic usually wins.

The capable player has an attentive ear and a watchful eye. The bidding of his opponent, and their discards furnish him with valuable information as to the location of the remaining cards.

Let logic govern you in the playing of your hand, and you soon will find so-called luck trailing in your path.

The rainfall registered at the Royal Observatory for the 24 hours ended at 10 a.m. to-day was 0.64-inch. This makes the year's total, so far, 41.64 inches, against an average of 65.01 inches.

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Hongkong & Canton. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., Canton.**MR. SOONG RESIGNS.****NEWS CAUSES SENSATION IN NANKING.**

Shanghai, Aug. 6.

The *Ta Cheung News Agency* Nanking correspondent states that "official confirmation" of the recent persistent rumour of the resignation of the Finance Minister, Mr. T. V. Soong, has caused a sensation in the capital. It is considered a heavy loss to the Government at the present juncture.—*Reuter.*

According to a *Wah Kiu Yat Po* message, the resignation is understood to be an outcome of the many difficulties in bringing about financial unity in China. The Finance Ministry had a stupendous task in convincing the militarists all over the country of the great necessity to remit all taxation and Government funds to the Nanking Finance Ministry, which would keep an account of revenues of all provinces.

[Mr. T. V. Soong, one of the ablest politicians in the Nanking Government, has taken a prominent part in Chinese public affairs since he returned in 1917 from America, where for two years he was an assistant in the International Banking Corporation and Macdonell Chow Corporation, New York. His training there was of valuable assistance in his public career. He took over the Presidency of the Central Bank, Canton, in 1924 and the following year was made a member of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee and Minister of Finance of the Canton Government. He was made Minister of Finance of the National Government when the capital was established at Nanking and has done much good work in placing China's national institutions on a firmer footing.]

PASSENGERS.**DEPARTED.**

Per A. M. liner President Grant from Hongkong for Seattle on August 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Chen Bing San, Mr. Horace E. Gould, Lt. R. J. Mumford, Miss K. L. Prendergast, Mrs. D. Turner, Lt. H. Saunders, Mr. S. Okazaki, Miss Kathryn Wolf, Mr. K. F. Schmidt, Mr. W. A. Weber, Mr. Th. M. Robin, Mr. H. Wong, Mr. Huiel Passignat, Mr. Lee Yau Kun, Mrs. Cheng Shuk Chung, Mr. M. Dyer, Mr. S. Howard, Miss Law Ging Guy, Miss Law Ging Chun, Mr. S. Tang, Mr. M. H. Chang, Mr. K. C. Chan, Mr. Lee Shun Chon, Miss Y. H. Chan, Miss Y. W. Wong, Mr. R. F. Fung, Mr. Fong Thung Ling, Mrs. Violet Wong, Mrs. G. E. Little, Miss W. Chen, Mr. Albert T. Quon, Mr. and Mrs. Lou Chuck Hoon, Mr. J. Watson, Mrs. E. J. A. Porter, Mr. Wong Kwok Chau, Miss B. Chung, Mr. Lau Hin Sheung, Mr. Chou Sui Tat, Mr. Wan Kuey Wing, Mr. Yee Gin Pook, Mr. Willie Chien, Miss Hilda Gavin, Lt. and Mrs. W. H. Perry, Mr. A. Phoon, Miss Kim Tsingma, Mr. Frank V. Chamberlain, Mr. James de Pauli, Miss Julie Lombard, Miss Mary Lombard, Mr. Victor M. Yang, Mrs. J. W. Parsons, Mr. Chiu Tse Yuen, Mr. Young Yau Ming, Mrs. Young Shun Moi, Mr. Hui Wa Chiu, Mrs. S. Y. Liang, Mr. S. H. Liang, Mr. S. K. Liang, Dr. A. S. Wong, Mr. Tom Man Kuen, Mr. Y. M. Ling, Mr. Wong Kyai Fan, Mrs. K. W. Fung, Miss M. K. Fung, Mr. and Mrs. P. Y. Fok, Mr. Y. O. Fok, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert P. C. Cheng, Ho Lok Sing, Mr. Z. L. Van, Mr. John S. Bosario, Mr. and Mrs. J. Huang, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Van, Mr. Tang Yi Hon, Mr. Lee Sik Pang, Mr. Wong He Chan, Mr. Yee Pook Min, Mr. Ah Sang, Mr. Yee Ngow Doy, Mr. W. L. Ogden, Rev. N. G. Dunning.

THE INSTONE BANK EXAMINATION.

(Continued from Page 2.)

Offer for Bank Premises.

In reply to further questions Mr. Brewer said the sale of the bank premises had been discussed as the company could manage with a smaller building. They were quite willing to sell but the opportunity was lost because the directors were too greedy. On the strength of an offer received a sum of \$35,000 was carried to profit and loss account. Mr. Brewer said this was justified as the building had appreciated.

In reply to other questions he said the bank's current accounts at the end of April, 1928, totalled \$14,000 and the majority of that money was his.

The Official Receiver: You agree that the current accounts were not very substantial?—We did not want them. We sent them round to other banks.

And savings accounts amounted to \$12,000?—Yes.

You had no large current accounts or saving accounts, what banking business were you doing?—Bonds, trustee business and we had branches in Shekai issuing notes. We were doing quite a large volume of business.

Do you agree that as far as Hongkong is concerned the business was negligible?—We refused current accounts. We wanted our bond and trustee business.

"Absolutely Misleading."

This balance sheet is one which might be published by a banking corporation having a successful, and very large business. That is the only conclusion a man of ordinary intelligence could arrive at by looking at it. Looking down it he would say that it was sound financially and possessed of good assets?—All of which is true.

The subscribed capital is \$2,600,000, whereas that was not the case?—It was the case.

But \$1,133,000 had been transferred to allotment suspense?—Quite correct.

I say the balance sheet is absolutely misleading as regards the assets and liabilities in that it conceals a weakness which was at all times lack of adequate capital. It is studiously concealed and you can't discover it?—I was assured by the auditor that it was not misleading. If there is anything wrong with my books I accept liability. But I did not make the balance sheet.

"No Untruth in It."

In reply to a further question Mr. Brewer said "I agree that this balance sheet is utterly misleading to an Englishman, but there is not a word of untruth in it." The Chief Justice pointed out that Mr. Brewer had consented to a declaration of dividend. Mr. Brewer remarked that the dividends were made up from the books. Further dealing with the balance sheet he said that by showing the capital as it was shown it had been necessary to fake the other side.

The share capital was not collected by the ordinary mechanism because they did not want too much money.

The Official Receiver: I suggest that the reason was because you found the share capital was not coming in as it should and that on June 10 you decided to issue this enormous series of loans?—That is the date on which we were ready to issue share certificates.

The Official Receiver concluded his examination and His Lordship adjourned until this morning for Mr. Brewer to make any explanations he desires.

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All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd August, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th August, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

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Hongkong, 1st August, 1929.

RADIO BROADCAST.**THE LOCAL PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.**

Broadcast by Z.B.W. on 350 metres. 5.40-6.30 p.m. Programme of Chinese music. (Records supplied through the courtesy of Messrs. Canton Trading Association, Ltd.)

7.48 p.m. Evening weather report. 8 p.m. Evening programme, (Columbia records supplied through the courtesy of Messrs. Anderson Music Co., Ltd.)

"Zampa" (Herald), Overture. "Sir Dan Godfrey and the Bourne-mouth Municipal Orchestra.

"I'm Thrifty for Kisses, Hungry for Love."

"It Wasn't Meant to be," Contralto, Betty Bolton.

"Siegfried," (Wagner), Grand Fantasy.

"Band of the Garde Republicaine." "Plaisir D'Amour."

"Melodie in E." "Cello Solo, W. H. Squire.

"Tannhauser—Grand March," (Wagner).

"The Prophet—Coronation March," "Royal Guards Band.

"Pleading," (Morgue De Concert), "Devotion," (Melodie Passionnee), Organ Solo, Terence Casey.

"The Real Guy," "Domestic Blisters," Comedian, Billy Bennette.

"Tchakalaviana," "Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra.

"It's a Million to one You're Far from Home."

"She's Funny That Way," Duet: Layton and Johnstone.

"Silhouette," (Arensky), H. G. Amers and the Eastbourne Municipal Orchestra.

"The Schoolmaster and the Boy," Comedy Sketch by Cicely Courtneidge and Jack Hulbert.

"Wistaria," "The Wedding of the Painted Doll," Piano Solo, Billy Mayerl.

"Everybody's Melodies," "The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet.

"La Tosca—Prelude Act 3," (Puccini), Milan Symphony Orchestra.

"On the Wings of Song," "Minnedel," Violin Solo, Lionel Tertis.

"No Power on Earth," "The Charge of the Light Brigade," Comedian, Billy Bennett.

"Summer Night on the River," Sir Thomas Beecham and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.

"Miniature Musical Comedies," Billy Leonard, Mark Daly, Emmie Joyce, Raymond Newell, Norman Williams and Chorus with Orchestra.

10.30 p.m. Close down.

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MALWA	10,980	17th Aug.	Bombay, M'los & L'don
KASHMIR	8,985	31st Aug.	Marsailles, L'don & Hull
MOREA	10,954	14th Sept.	Bombay, M'los & L'don
MANTUA	10,946	28th Sept.	Bombay, M'los & L'don

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TALMA	10,000	31st Aug.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
DALOOMA	5,953	4th Sept.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKADA	6,949	5th Sept.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

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ST. ALBANS	4,500	4th Oct.	Iceland, Townsville, B'hane
ARAFURA	6,000	1st Nov.	Sydney and Melbourne.

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DALGOMA	5,953	10th Aug.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
MOREA	10,954	16th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TAKADA	6,949	16th Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
SHEAF MOUNT	—	17th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
GARBEA	5,327	20th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Osaka
KARMALA	9,128	30th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

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CONSTABLE'S LIE.**DECEIVED SUPERINTENDENT TO SAVE HIMSELF.**

An amazing statement was made by an Indian constable while giving evidence before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday afternoon in a case in which an Indian chauffeur was charged with causing an obstruction at the Star Ferry and with soliciting passengers. The policeman admitted telling a superintendent a deliberate lie to save himself.

In reply to the charges the defendant said that he was forced to stop outside the Ferry as the constable on duty had switched on the red light.

In evidence Sub-Inspector McWalter said that he was on the 12.25 a.m. ferry on July 12 and just before the boat got alongside the pier witness saw the defendant's car stationary between the entrance and exit to the wharf. The car was still there when witness disembarked. The driver shouted to two Chinese ladies, asking if they required a car. The ladies got in but on the approach of witness they got out and took a taxi.

The defendant claimed that he had been given the signal to stop by the Indian on duty and called the constable to give evidence.

To Save Himself.

The Indian constable went into the witness box but denied that he signalled the defendant to stop. The defendant said that the witness was spoken to by Sub-Inspector McWalter about the incident.

Sub-Inspector McWalter told his Worship that he did speak to the Indian who was later reported to the Superintendent of Police for failing to do his duty in allowing the defendant to remain where he was.

The defendant pointed out to witness that in a statement made when taken before the Superintendent he had said that he gave the defendant the signal to stop.

When questioned the constable said that he had to say things like that against the defendant to save himself.

His Worship: How did the defendant get to know that, Inspector McWalter?

Sub-Inspector McWalter: I couldn't tell you, your Worship. The defendant was convicted of both charges and on the first was fined \$5. A caution was registered

OBITUARY.**WIFE OF WELL-KNOWN CHINESE RESIDENT.**

The many friends of Mr. Hung Hing-fat, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, West Point, will regret to hear of the death of his wife which occurred yesterday at the family residence, Robinson Road.

Mrs. Hung was the daughter of an old Hongkong family, and herself was the mother of a large family, most of them prominent in local social and sporting circles.

One of the daughters is Mrs. M. W. Lo, wife of the well-known local solicitor, while the son, one is Mr. H. C. Hung, well-known broker and cricketer, and another Mr. W. C. Hung who is numbered among the Colony's most promising younger cricketers and tennis players.

Mrs. Hung collapsed suddenly from heart failure and the announcement of her death came yesterday as a great shock to relatives and friends. The funeral takes place to-day, passing the University grounds at 5 p.m.

oil on the second count. Motorist's Difficulty. A Chinese motorist, who was charged with driving his car on the wrong side of Nam Cheung Street, Shamshuipo, told his Worship that there was a nullah down the middle of the road and that he did not know he could not go both ways on one side of the nullah.

His Worship, on being told that the road was very wide, remarked that it was rather difficult to know whether each side of the nullah was regarded as a separate road or not.

Sub-Inspector McWalter agreed that it might have been a genuine mistake on the defendant's part.

His Worship pointed out to the defendant that in future he would have to remember that Nam Cheung Street was all one road. The defendant was cautioned.

Gone to Shanghai. When two summonses against Mr. H. B. Philpott of the Somerset Light Infantry were called, it was stated that the defendant had gone to Shanghai. The charges were that the defendant drove a car without a rear light and that he did not have a driver's licence when driving.

The summonses were adjourned sine die.

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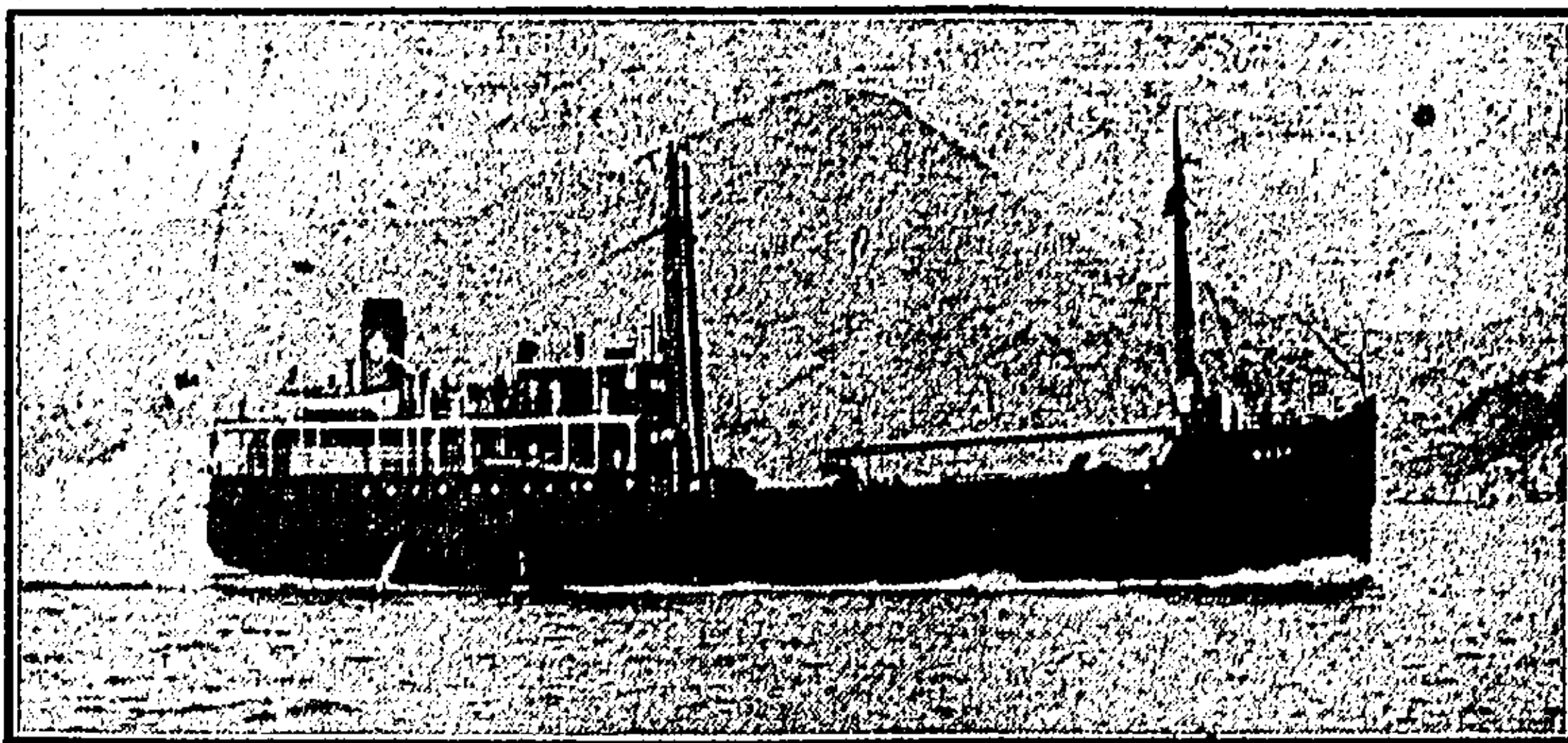
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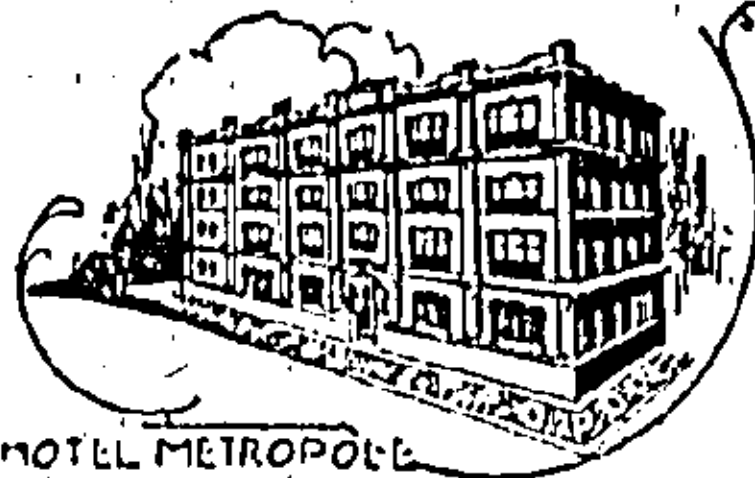
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THE SINO-RUSSIAN DISPUTE.

INTERNATIONAL MEDIATION SAID TO BE URGED.

WASHINGTON SILENT.

Washington, Aug. 6. Officials of the State Department decline to comment on the reports emanating from Moscow to the effect that Mr. H. L. Stimson, in a Note to the principal Powers, has suggested the formation of an International Commission to settle the Sino-Russian dispute.

While it is known that the U.S. Secretary of State is most anxious that a settlement should be reached as early as possible by direct negotiation, it is believed in well-informed circles that he may have put forward such a suggestion as an *aide memoire* he has handed to the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy and Germany on July 25th.

The contents of the document have never yet been disclosed. — *Reuter's American Service.*

A Deadlock.

Nanking, Aug. 6. The Foreign Office officially announces today that the Sino-Russian conference at Manchuli has resulted in a deadlock.

The Chinese are unable to accept the Russian demand for reinstatement of the Russian associate managers of the Chinese Eastern Railway before the negotiations.

The Foreign Office has instructed the Chinese Minister at Washington to notify to the signatory Powers of the Kellogg Pact the details of what has happened. — *Reuter.*

Mr. Chu Shao-yang.

Harbin, Aug. 6. The Nanking plenipotentiary, Mr. Chu Shao-yang, has arrived at Manchuli and from a reliable source it is understood that there is a slight prospect of further direct negotiations.

Mr. Chu Shao-yang passed through Harbin yesterday morning and left shortly afterwards for Manchuli to meet Mr. Tsai Yun-shiang, who has held a number of preliminary meetings with Mr. M. Molotov, the Harbin Soviet Consul-General.

Russian "Retreat."

It is reported that a large number of Soviet troops stationed at the Chinese frontier with Sinkiang and Turkestan have been withdrawn and the Soviet troops have abandoned all war activities. The Soviet Consuls in Turkestan are reliably reported to have all remained at their posts.

WATER IN BICYCLE LAMP!

NO WONDER IT WOULD NOT BURN.

When a Chinese was charged before Mr. T. E. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, with riding a bicycle without a light at 10.05 p.m. yesterday, P. C. Farrell informed his Worship that when he examined the lamp it contained water instead of oil, and could not be lighted.

His Worship remarked that that was the trouble. He was sure the cycle dealers who hired out machines to people did not take the least bit of trouble to ensure that their customers were supplied with proper lighting facilities. The defendant was cautioned.

WHEAT PRICES SOAR IN THE STATES.

FARMERS SELLING AS FAST AS THEY CAN.

Chicago, Aug. 6. The advance in price from 50 to 55 cents per bushel in wheat prices since the beginning of June has been too tempting to American farmers, who have been selling old and new wheat as fast as they possibly can. Record prices have often been obtained, and it is estimated that at least 137,387,000 bushels have been collected at local distribution points or are on their way to Chicago.

The Federal Farm Board is being urged to act to prevent the wholesale dumping of grain and wheat. — *Reuter.*

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships are in port: Basin.—H.M.S. Tamar, Cicala, Moth. North Arm.—H.M.S. Sandwich and Sterling. West Wall Dock.—H.M.S. Castor. In Dock.—L19. Foreign.—U.S.S. Mindanao and Portuguese Patria.

"NEEDLE" CRICKET SPOILED.

RAIN INTERRUPTS BIG MATCHES.

SURREY'S FINE EFFORT TO UPSET NOTTS.

SPLENDID BATTING.

London, Aug. 6.

Not one of the nine first-class cricket matches commenced in England on Saturday has been brought to a decisive finish, owing to heavy rains all over the country. There have been torrential downpours in many places, but the interference was not so great as to prevent decisions on the first innings.

The rain, however, chose a most unfortunate period as some of the most attractive matches of the season were on the programme. Lancashire and Yorkshire met at Bradford, Surrey and Nottingham provided some thrills for the Oval crowd, Kent and Gloucester played for Freeman's Benefit at Canterbury, and Middlesex tried conclusions with Sussex at Brighton.

The Midlands county, however, is still in a very strong position, the eight leading positions in the championship being as follows:

Notts	Derby	Warwick	W. Glam.	W. Kent	W. Lanc.	W. York.	W. Middle.	W. Surrey	W. Essex	W. Kent	W. Lanc.	W. York.	W. Middle.	W. Surrey	W. Essex
24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9

Each county is required to play twenty-eight games, and the prospects of a victory for Nottingham appears bright.

The principal individual performances during the past three days of cricket have been:

Batting.

Bearne (Middlesex)	129
Whysall (Notts)	126
Sandham (Surrey)	119
Woolley (Kent)	119
Shepherd (Surrey)	114
A. W. Carr (Notts)	111
Sutcliffe (Yorkshire)	106
J. T. Morgan (Glamorgan)	103
Not Out.	

Bowling.

Leyland (Yorkshire)	7 for 52
M. J. C. Allom (Surrey)	7 for 110
Clark (Northants)	6 for 75
C. S. Marriott (Kent)	6 for 79
Mayer (Warwick)	5 for 21
G. S. Grimston (Sussex)	5 for 30
Mercer (Glamorgan)	5 for 41

SURREY'S BRIGHTEST.

Grim Struggle at the Oval.

Surrey accomplished one of their brightest performances of the season in gaining first innings points from Nottingham.

The championship leaders won the toss, batted first and compiled the formidable total of 409 runs. Whysall and A. W. Carr were the principal scorers, Whysall getting 126 and his skipper 114. M. J. C. Allom bowled capably for long spells and he took 7 wickets for 110 runs.

Surrey might easily have been given for failing, and early on this seemed likely, but Sandham, who made 119, battled in his best style and Shepherd later came to his assistance and eventually the game was pulled round completely. At the close of play, Surrey had made 411 for 6 wickets, and Shepherd was 114 (not out).

LEYLAND AS BOWLER.

Yorkshire on Top in "War of Roses."

Leyland, the Test all-rounder, proved the most damaging bowler in the match between Lancashire and Yorkshire at Bradford, and he played an important part in Yorkshire's victory on the first innings, being well backed up by Sutcliffe, another famous Yorkshire and England player.

Lancashire went on first and were dismissed for 192, Leyland taking 7 wickets for 52 runs. Yorkshire replied with 285 for 7 wickets, Sutcliffe compiling 106.

AN AMATEUR BOWLER.

Sussex Player Does Well Against Middlesex.

Middlesex defeated Sussex on the first innings at Brighton, topping Sussex's total of 311 by 30 runs. The features of the Middlesex innings were a century by Hearne and some capital bowling by a young amateur, G. S. Grimston, who turns out very seldom for the county team.

Sussex batted first, making 331 as stated. Middlesex had to fight hard for runs, but Hearne's 129 enabled them to secure the lead. Five wickets fell to Grimston at a cost of 40 runs.

Sussex went in again and had made 42 for 2 when stumps were drawn.

ZEPPELIN'S WORLD FLIGHT.

SIBERIAN WASTES THE MOST HAZARDOUS PART.

NO RELIABLE MAPS.

Lakehurst, Aug. 6.

The Graf Zeppelin is scheduled to leave at midnight on August 7th-8th on her return trip to Friedrichshafen, whence she will start out to circle the world.

Eighteen passengers have booked, these including Princess Xenia's husband, Mr. W. B. Leeds. Commander Eckener, in the course of an interview, said the most hazardous part of the world flight would be over the Siberian wastes, between Moscow and Tokyo.

In this area, said Commander Eckener, radio would be useless, in view of the inadequate maps available.

Commander Eckener added that he would rely on the course of the great rivers when crossing the Russo-Asiatic plains. — *Reuter's American Service.*

The following is the tentative schedule for the world flight:—Leave Lakehurst on August 7 and arrive at Friedrichshafen on 10th; leave Friedrichshafen on 13th and arrive at Tokyo on 20th or 21st and arrive at Los Angeles on 26th; arrive at Lakehurst on 29th, and spend a few days there before returning to Friedrichshafen, completing the voyage for the passengers who boarded the dirigible there.

FREEMAN'S BENEFIT.

Kent Win on First Innings.

Kent defeated Gloucester on the first innings at Canterbury, gaining a lead of 122. In the closing stages, Gloucester knocked off the arrears for the loss of only one wicket.

Gloucester batted first and made 217. C. S. Marriott taking 6 wickets for 76 runs. Kent replied with 339, Frank Woolley contributing 119.

Kent's attack could make little impression when Gloucester batted again, and at the close of play the score-board showed 137 runs for 1 wicket.

AN INNINGS EACH.

Somerset Batting Shows Up Well.

Exactly an innings each was possible between Hampshire and Somerset at Southampton. The visitors gained a lead of 144 runs. Somerset took first knock and by steadily laying they compiled 371 runs. Newman bore the brunt of the hosts' attack and he took 6 wickets for 114 runs. Hampshire were dismissed for 227, J. C. White claiming six victims at a cost of 103 runs.

DERBY COLLAPSE.

Mayer Does the Damage.

Warwickshire defeated Derbyshire on the first innings, dismissing Derby for 95 runs, and making 175 in reply. Mayer took 5 wickets for 21 in Derby's innings. Derby batted a second time for a brief spell, making 38 runs for 2 wickets.

NORTHANTS' NEAR DEFEAT.

Forced to Follow on at Leicester.

Leicestershire defeated Northamptonshire on the first innings, and were headed towards victory when rain brought an end to the match.

Leicester took first knock making 237 (Clark 5 for 75), while Northants followed on after cancelling 102 runs. They made 81 for 4 wickets in their second innings, play then ceasing.

ESSEX ON TOP.

Root Proves Expensive.

Essex won on the first innings against Worcester easily. Worcester, going in first made 172, and Essex replied with 305 for 9 wickets (declared). Root bowled well and took five wickets, but proved expensive, 123 runs being hit off him.

Worcester had made 141 for 4 when stumps were drawn.

MERCER'S FEAT.

Glamorgan and South Africa.

South Africa failed to complete an innings in their match with Glamorgan at Swansea. Glamorgan had the assistance of J. T. Morgan, the Cambridge Blue, and he hit 103 (not out) in excellent style, the Glamorgan innings closing at 267. N. A. Quinn took 5 wickets for 47 runs.

The South African innings was distinguished by an excellent performance by Mercer. At the close of play, South Africa had made 98 for the loss of 5 wickets. All five wickets were taken by Mercer, costing 41 runs. — *Reuter.*

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